The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.....NO. 5994. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

King William's Dispatch on the Operations at Orleans.

Reports of the French Generals on the Sorties from Paris.

Fifteen to Twenty Thousand Germans Hors de Combat.

Communication with the Interior of France Cut.

Montevideo Besieged by the Revolutionary Forces.

Shocking Murders by Indians in California.

The Strike Among the Pennsylvania Coal Miners.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

King William's Dispatch on the Orleans Operations. War Material Taken at Amiens. Official Reports of the Sorties of Gen. Ducrot—The Germans Weakened by Their Losses—Communication With the Interior of France Cut.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—Queen AUGUSTA has received the following dispatch from the King:

VERSAILLES, Sunday—Midnight.—After two days' battle, in which the army of the Grand Duke of MECKLENBURG was mainly engaged, MANTEUFFEL's corps captured St. Jean, a railway station and suburb of Orleans. Thirty guns and 1,000 prisoners were taken. The Prussian loss was moderate. WRANGEL's division suffered most. The Prussians found nine cannon and much ammunition on the field before Amiens. (Signed,) WILHELM.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF DUCROT'S SORTIE.

TOURS, Dec. 5.—The Government have received by balloon, from Paris, official reports to the 4th of the progress and results of the movement made by Gen. DUCROT against the Prussian lines of investment. They state that Thursday was passed in burying the dead and succoring the wounded. On Friday morning the Prussians attacked with great impetuosity the French at Champigny and in front of Villiers. After seven hours' fighting, the enemy failed to carry the positions of the French, and retreated, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Their losses were from 15,000 to 20,000. On Saturday the French recrossed the Marne, and took up positions. The enemy made no attempt to resist them. Gen. DUCROT greatly distinguished himself in the battle of Friday. Among the killed is Gen. LACHARARUS, (LACHARIERE?) and Gen. RENAULT was badly wounded.

GERMANS WEAKENED BY LOSSES.

Gen. SCHMITZ, in his report, says the troops who attacked the French were Wurtembergers and Saxons. Their numbers exceeded 100,000. Their losses must have been extraordinary, for the next day they were so weakened that they suffered the French to cross the river unopposed. The successes of the French troops created the wildest enthusiasm in PARIS.

COMMUNICATION SEVERED.

HAVRE, Dec. 5—6 P. M.—All communication with the exterior of France is severed.

Heavy Cannon for the Army of the Loire Examined at Windsor Castle.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—It is reported that 300 rifled cannon are on the way from the United States to France; and as last accounts from Tours the Government was anxiously awaiting their arrival to complete the equipment of the Army of the Loire.

LONDON, Dec. 5—Evening.—The Empress EUGENIE visited the Queen at Windsor Castle today.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Revolution in Venezuela Considered Reported to be Triumphant.

CARACAS, Nov. 25, via HAVANA, Dec. 6.—Gen. VENANCIO, of the party of GUZMAN, has captured Coro, after seven days' fighting. Gen. PULGAR's army is marching on Marcacibo. The Revolutionary fleet is anchored off Puerto Cabello without coal, and some of them are partly disabled. The triumph of GUZMAN is now considered an accomplished fact. The steamer Valencia is still at Puerto Cabello. It is rumored she placed herself at the disposal of the Venezuelian Government, and in that case would hoist the Venezuelian flag. The Venezuelian war vessel Orienté has gone to St. Thomas for repairs.

The Blanco Revolt in Uruguay Almost Successful—Defeat of the Government Troops—Siege of Montevideo by the Rebels.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 6.—The Gaucho leader, APARICIO, having outgeneraled both SUAREZ and CARABELLO, defeating them in detail at Canavalle and Corrolito—having at the latter place compelled CARABELLO to treat for a capitulation, after agreeing to an armistice—the Blanco forces retired a mile. The Colorado Chief, forfeiting his word of honor, stole away under cover of the darkness to Paysandor, a city bordering on the Uruguay River, losing in the escape qui peut all his train artillery, and by demoralization one-half of the remaining force. SUAREZ pushed forward with all his available force, 2,000 men of all arms, to the support of Paysandor, and APARICIO, with his colleagues, manoeuvred so adroitly that the Colorado leaders were left unmolested. The Blanco army, numbering 7,000 men of all arms, then marched 300 miles and made their appearance at the town of La Union, three miles from this city, very unexpectedly, on the 28th ult., to lay siege to the capital, left by their combinations isolated and unsupported by the Colorado armies outside. BATTLE is not dismayed by these reverses. On the contrary, the Government is displaying great energy. Col. ORNELIS, from Peru, has been intrusted with the easy task of fortifying the approaches to the city, which work has been satisfactorily done. This city is now defended by 3,000 men, who are armed with needle-guns, Spencer and Remington rifles. A constant picket firing is kept up on both sides, and quite a number are killed and wounded daily. Desertions occur to an alarming extent in the Colorado army defending the city. On the 24 inst. forty-two men and two officers deserted and joined the Blanco army. The besieging army is very deficient of infantry, the greater part of the force being composed of cavalry. Every man is clad after his own fashion, and all are poorly armed, many carrying spears. But one opinion prevails among the officers, which is that the capital will surrender in a few days. The Secretary of War, ORDONEZ, left on the 3d for Paysandor, to hasten the organization of the demoralized forces of CARABELLO, and endeavor to effect a junction with the forces of SUAREZ, and come to the relief of this city. The loan of $2,500,000, contracted with the house of LAWES & Co., of Buenos Ayres, by the Battle administration, is likely to prove a failure. The Blanco party have protested against it, and notified the bankers that in the event of their coming into power, they will not recognize the loan. The efforts of the siege are being felt in the unbaked press of all articles of daily consumption. Meat, which sold for six cents a pound last month, now sells for 25 to 30; milk, formerly costing four cents, is now worth fifty cents a quart.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The American ship Orion, from the Canada Islands for New-York, experienced a heavy gale off Cape Horn. She shipped a heavy sea, which washed from the deck the first mate and two seamen, and badly wounded four of the crew. The Captain was killed instantly. The Orion put into this harbor for repairs on the 30 inst., and will proceed on her voyage as soon as they are completed. The French ships Bandelaire, for San Francisco, and the Falkland, for Valparaiso, put back from the Cape in distress. There are reports from the Falkland Islands that four ships have gone into Port Stanley in distress.

PERSONALS.

Col. POWELL, of Tennessee, late United States Consul at Port Stanley, arrived here on the 2d instant, on his way to Washington.

Affairs in Paraguay—Gradual Recession of Order—The New Constitution—Excitement Caused by a Religious Freedom Clause.

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Oct. 28.—Minister PARANHOS has just arrived to conclude the long-pending treaty of peace, which, besides the vexed question of boundaries between the Allies and Paraguay, will present other difficulties, such as the refusal of the Argentine Government to fix the boundaries at Asuncion. The whole Press of the country agreed that that part of the arrangement should be adjusted at Buenos Ayres. Since the fearful riot Asuncion has been quiet. The Provisional Government, aided by the Chamber of Deputies, is hastening the framing of a new national charter and the election of a new Government for those people. The Assembly, passed, after considerable debate, a bill granting religious freedom, but it has excited hostility throughout the country, and the women of Paraguay have been chosen to petition for the repeal of the law; hence lively times are anticipated. The country, however, is fast settling into order and comparative prosperity. FORTUNATO FLORES, who was the instigator of the late riot, has gone to Europe.

WEST INDIES.

The Cable Expedition—Hunt's Exit to San Domingo—A Financial Scheme—Quiet in Hayti—Abundant Crops in Porto Rico.

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 1.—Sir CHAS. BRIGHT's cable expedition has arrived via Havana. They will lay a cable from here to Porto Rico, and thence to Jamaica.

SAN DOMINGO.

SAN DOMINGO, Nov. 25.—The Haytians report the Province of Cibao in arms against BAEZ. It is rumored that the pretended defeat of CABRAL was, on the contrary, a victory. BAEZ left the capital on the 17th for the southern portion of the Republic. HAZE issued a decree ordering that the State warrants shall pass for their face value. Should they suffer a discount, they would be taken at the Treasury only for the price at which they will have been discounted. This measure produced discontent among merchants who were speculating on the warrants. The people are awaiting President GRANT's Message; the conservatives and wealthy classes hope the United States will not abandon the annexation scheme.

HAYTI.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Nov. 26, via HAVANA.—The Republic is quiet. Some agitation prevails in relation to the proposed withdrawal of the paper currency and the restoration of specie. Foreign merchants object, as the withdrawal of the paper money will check speculation. The Government maintains the coin rules. CAMEMAN has gone to Jamaica.

PUERTO RICO.

SAN JUAN via HAVANA, Dec. 1.—The crops promise to be abundant. Col. SEWARD, of Louisiana, has introduced a new machinery for manufacturing sugar. The new system will probably be adopted through the whole Island.

CANADA.

An American Fishing Schooner Condemned in the Vice-Admiralty Court in Halifax, N. S.—Newspaper Comment on the President's Message in Toronto.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 6.—The American fishing schooner Pamphlash, which was seized on the 27th of June last for violating the treaty of 1818 and the Fishing laws, and which was referred to the Vice-Admiralty Court here, was forfeited today, together with her stores and cargo.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 6.—The papers, this morning, commenting on the President's Message, say, in reference to the enfranchisement of Canadian rights in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, that "the President does not found his objections against the action of our Government upon the seizure of vessels actually engaged in fishing within the forbidden boundaries, but on seizures and examinations of vessels suspected of design to violate the regulations of the Canadian Government. He states that while the Canadian not permits of such seizures and examinations, the law has not yet been put in force, and he is resolved to postpone action until an actual offense has been given. Whether such seizures and examinations form a necessary part of the police duty of our navy, is a question for the Government to consider. We need hardly say, however, that if these proceedings are necessary to the driving out of the intruders upon OUR waters, the law ought to be enforced, whatever objection may be made by the American Government. The threats of retaliation which the President holds out that Canadian vessels will be refused admission into American ports, and that the bonded system, as it is called, under which Canadian merchandize passes through the United States is to be suspended, will not have the slightest effect in preventing the assertion of the just rights of CANADA in the waters of the Gulf. The number of Canadian vessels entering American ports is quite insignificant. The stoppage of the bonding system might cause some inconvenience to individuals in Canada, but it would enormously benefit other parties, and the chief injury would fall upon American transportation lines. President GRANT may try these measures of coercion whenever he likes. He will not cause the people of Canada to abate their claims one jot or tittle. The President asserts the right of the United States to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. It is hardly worth while to dispute this claim. Whatever rights the American people may possess to the navigation of the river, they certainly have none to the canals along its banks. Whenever a request has been made to permit the passage of an American vessel down the river it has always been granted, and the President can hardly allege therefore that the eight States on the lakes of which he makes so much, have been seriously injured by a denial of his claim. It is in coming up the river, we beg to inform His Excellency, that the trouble arises. Perhaps he has never made the trip from Kingston to Montreal. We assure him that without the use of our canals the Americans would obtain wonderfully little advantage from the free navigation of the St. Lawrence."

Suspension of a Clothing House in Chicago—Liquor Seizures.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 6.—The clothing house of PHILLIP WADSWORTH & Co., has suspended. Their liabilities are $200,000, and their assets good, bad and indifferent about the same amount. The liquor house of J. KIRCHHOF BROS. & CO., was seized this morning by the Government. The house suspended yesterday.

THE PACIFIC COAST

Affairs in Arizona—Indian Depredations—Municipal Affairs in San Francisco—Breaking up of a "Ring"—Mail to a Fatal Shooting Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—Advices to the 30th of November from Prescott, Arizona, have been received. The military wagon road from Prescott to New-Mexico has been completed. Many Texas families had arrived via the thirty-fifth parallel route, at Prescott. It is reported that a large band of Apaches, fully armed, had attacked the settlement of Walnut Grove, on the Hassyampe River, and run off 1,100 cattle. Raids were falling throughout the State.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The Ring in the Board of Supervisors, which for years has controlled the city Government, was completely broken in the organization of the new Board last night. The Tax-payers and Independents now control all the leading committees. BROKOWER, the gambler, who killed "White-headed Bob" on the street last week, was admitted to bail in the sum of $20,000 today.

Shocking Murder in Forrestville, Cal.—A Mother and Two Children Killed by Indians—Apprehended Extermination of the Band—Another Great Land Suit.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Last evening Mrs. JESSE BARNELL and her two little children were murdered in the most shocking manner at their residence at Forrestville, near Vallis. Two Indians, who are supposed to have committed the murder, have been arrested and will be tried to-morrow. They belong to a peaceable tribe, but it is feared that the citizens, in their excitement, will kill the entire band....The Debare land case, involving the title to a large part of Potrero, near San Francisco, is on trial. Over 1,000 defendants and twenty-seven lawyers appear in the case.

THE COAL MINERS.

A Strike in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western District—Opposition to a Reduction of Forty-five Cents per Car—Report from Pottsville.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 6.—The miners in the districts operated by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company today resolved, by a vote of over 1,000 to 400, to pass good work. The Company reduced the wages of miners forty-five cents a car, and upon this reduction the suspension is based. All the men employed at the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's mines, and the Pennsylvania Company's works are also out, but apparently not upon any definite action taken by them, as in the case of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company's men. The latter Company claims to have only 100,000 tons of coal in the yards at different points East and West, but the quantity is probably many times greater. Scranton and other mining regions remain perfectly quiet, and no disturbances of any kind are apprehended. The supply of coal in stock by the three great Companies is probably sufficient to meet all the demands of the market for some months, and, although business here will be considerably affected, as is always the case at times of suspension, the miners themselves will suffer most if the suspension is extended. The strike has been very deliberate, and is apparently a determined one on both sides. There are a number of sensation reporters here who are sending exaggerated stories and untruthful accounts of affairs here to the papers. No reliance should be placed upon such accounts, as they are mostly fabrications, and written by men who know literally nothing of the state of affairs except what they learn on the street.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 6.—There is no strike among the miners in Schuylkill County, as reported today. On the contrary, they are not only willing, but anxious, to have employment, which, just now, is very difficult to obtain, owing to the depressed condition of trade. The only stoppages known are those of collieries having no orders for coal.

THE SOUTH.

Convention of Tobacco Manufacturers in Richmond—Adjournment Sine Die—The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 6.—The Tobacco manufacturers' Convention met here today. The four resolutions adopted at a former convention were confirmed. The fifth resolution in relation to inserting the manufacturers' name on the canteen label was adopted. A resolution relative to the payment of the services of inspectors and store-keepers by the Government was adopted. The following substitute was adopted for the former resolution of the Executive Committee:

Resolved, That manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars having paid the internal revenue tax, should, including leaf tobacco, be treated as general merchandise, and not to be subject to a tax on sales.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

The Legislature meets to-morrow.

Reported Safety of the Crew of the Missing Steamer Hurlgoon.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—The agents of the Cromwell steam-ship line announce that the steamer *General Meade* was spoken off Key West Dec. 2 by the pilot-boat *Invincible*, which reported that the crew of the *Hurlgoon* had been picked up.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 6.—The Democratic municipal ticket was elected by over 1,000 majority. The weather is fine.

THE WEST.

The Louisville Canal—Congressional Aid Invoked—Cincinnati Tobacco Association—Two Prisoners Shot and Killed in Utah While Endeavoring to Escape.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 6.—The Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution appointing a Committee of the Common Council and Board of Trade to visit Washington to procure the early appropriation of the amount asked by Gen. WEITZEL for the completion of the Louisville Canal. Also, to induce Congress to assume its indebtedness and abolish the tolls. Other towns and cities on the Ohio are invited to cooperate....T. R. SPENCE was elected President of the Cincinnati Tobacco Association, yesterday.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 5.—The following dispatch has been received from Nephi, Utah, dated Dec. 4: Two men named RICHARD SOPHAR and ANTOINE VARLARDIE, were arrested, charged with outraging their step-daughters, whose ages were ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen years. The prisoners made full confessions of their guilt. While on the way to prison, under guard, they gave a yell, sprang out of the wagon, and ran away. The guard pursued and called on them to stop. The prisoners paid no attention, and the guard fired, wounding both. The prisoners died shortly afterward.

Railroad Matters in Ohio—The Gas Building Disaster in Cincinnati—Real-Estate Sales—Stocking Averages.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 6.—It is believed here by many that the project for building a railroad from this city to Springfield has entirely failed, and that the road in the interest of the New-York Central, from this city to Dayton, will be constructed, instead of the other route....The verdict of the Coroner's jury, today, in the case of the victims of the gas-building disaster, ascribes the deaths to the action of the wind. No blame is attached to any one. Today the directors of the Gas Company voted $2,000 to the families of the dead....The averages of the Red Stocking Base-ball Club the past season, have been prepared. The games won were sixty-eight; lost, six. GEORGE WRIGHT leads in the score of averages.

THE EAST.

The Westport, Conn., Murder—Arrest of a Colored Boy, Who Confesses the Crime—A $50,000 Fire in Centreport, N. H.—Murderers on Trial in Boston.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 6.—An investigation of the murder of BENJAMIN HOWARD, of Westport, an old man seventy years of age, has led to the arrest of CHARLES H. CLUFF, a colored boy, fifteen years of age. CLUFF confesses the murder, and implicates JOHN FERRIS, a boy about his own age, in the crime. Officers are on the track of FERRIS. After murdering the old man, the boys robbed the body of about $40. Robbery was their object.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 5.—This morning the building, owned by Wm. & G. WALKER, and used as a flour and grain store and store-house, was burned, with its contents. The property was insured for $13,000. Among the sufferers are G. W. COLTON & Co., flour and grain dealers; J. H. PEARSON & Co., commission merchants; E. A. BATCHELDER, flour and dried apples; L. D. BROWN, shoes; G. WALKER, agricultural implements; and the Buckeye Mowing Machine Company. The total loss is about $8,000.

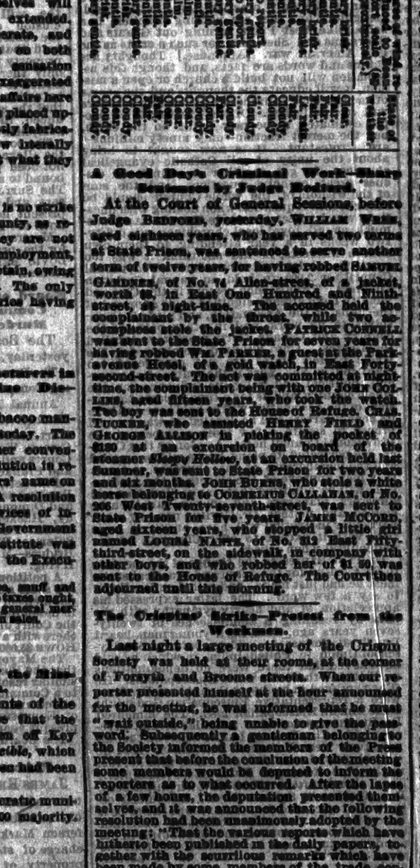
BOSTON, Dec. 6.—The trial of JOSEPH MARUM, who is indicted for the murder of JOHN LEWIS, a seaman on board the American ship *Abby Bradford*, in June last, was commenced today in the United States Circuit Court....In the Supreme Judicial Court, VINCENT BONFIRE and GUISEPPE GRILLO are on trial for the killing of LUIGI GHERALDINI, in Boston, in July last.

The "Baby Farming" Case in New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 6.—Dr. H. G. MCINTIRE, physician, involved in the "baby farming" case, was arrested this afternoon and brought before Justice DANA, on the charge of manslaughter. He pleaded "not guilty," and gave bail in $5,000 to appear on Friday morning at the Police Court.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Tuesday, Dec. 6, at 11:35 o'clock:



A Good Boy's Criminal Work—Heavy Sentence by Judge Bedford.

At the Court of General Sessions, before Judge BEDFORD, yesterday, WILLIAM WARD, aged eighteen years, who has served two terms at State Prison, was sentenced to serve another term of twelve years, for having robbed SAMUEL GAINSER, of No. 74 Allen-street, of a jacket, worth $6, in East One Hundred and Ninth-street, on the night of the 23d ult. The complainant by the time, while two accomplices stole the jacket. PATRICK CONNELL was sent to the State Prison for seven years for having robbed WM. FARREL, a guest at the Park-avenue Hotel, of a gold watch, in the Forty-second-street depot, on the 22d of November, 1869, the complainant being with one JOHN COLLINS, aged fifteen years, who took the watch. The boy was sent to the House of Refuge. CHAS. TUCKER, who assisted HENRY FIELD and GEORGE ALLISON in picking the pockets of JOHN STEPHENSON, of No. 7 Park-row, of a gold watch, worth $100, on an excursion held last Summer, was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. JOHN BURNS, who stole a white horse belonging to CORNELIUS CALLAHAN, of No. 205 West Twenty-seventh-street, was sent to State Prison for five years. JAMES MCCORD and JOHN BOWEN, who stopped a little girl named LOUISA KAISTS, of No. 313 East Forty-third-street, on the sidewalk, in company with other boys, and who robbed her of $1 30, was sent to the House of Refuge. The Court then adjourned until this morning.

The Oriental Strike—Protest from the Workmen.

Last night a large meeting of the Oriental Society was held at their rooms, at the corner of Forsyth and Broome streets. When our reporter presented himself at the door announced for the meeting, he was informed that he must "wait outside," being unable to give the password. Subsequently a gentleman belonging to the Society informed the members of the Press present that before the conclusion of the meeting some members would be deputed to inform the reporters as to what occurred. After the lapse of a few hours, the deputation appeared, and it was announced that the following resolution had been unanimously adopted by the meeting: "That the various reports which have hitherto been published in the daily papers, together with the scurrilous remarks which have been made by some members of the trade concerning Mr. Bimp, No. 97 Park-row; Messrs. HARMAN, REDPATH, TRACY & Co. have emanated from personal spite against them, which we, as Crispins, bitterly condemn." According to the workmen, the difference between the employers and the employed has arisen from a reduction of fifteen per cent in the price of the manufacture by the former. The price at present paid for first-class work is 41 cents per pair, which work brings in a gross price of from $6 to $10; for second-class the price is 31 cents, and for third-class 21 cents, retailed at $3 50 or $5 50 per pair. The average time the men are employed, according to the Crispins, is eight months in the year, and the average wages for that time is from $13 to $15 a week.

It appears that the employers are to meet today, but whatever the result of their deliberations, the Crispins are determined to hold out to the bitter end. As an excursion held last Summer, was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. JOHN BURNS, who stole a white horse belonging to CORNELIUS CALLAHAN, of No. 205 West Twenty-seventh-street, was sent to State Prison for five years. JAMES MCCORD and JOHN BOWEN, who stopped a little girl named LOUISA KAISTS, of No. 313 East Forty-third-street, on the sidewalk, in company with other boys, and who robbed her of $1 30, was sent to the House of Refuge. The Court then adjourned until this morning.

German Sanitary Fair.

The Treasurer of the German Sanitary Fair, FREDERICK KEMPE, reports the following total receipts:

For cash contributions	$15,323 62
For season tickets	6,594 00
For admission to the hall, picture-gallery and curiosity cabinet	4,366 37
Goods, &c.	83,326 71
Total	$81,564 73
Expenses	7,864 45
Net proceeds	$73,699 70

The drawing of the pianos, organ and shawl will take place this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Liederkranz Hall.

The General Committee will meet to-morrow (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at Steinway Hall, to receive the Treasurer's report.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 6.—The *Evening Tribune*, the McClurg organ here, suspended today.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Washington*, which left Liverpool Nov. 26, and Queenstown Nov. 26, reached this port last evening. The advices thus received are dated by two days later than those at hand by the *Java*, on Monday.

BELEAGUERED PARIS.

Dr. Russell's Opinion of the Probability of a Bombardment.

Writing to the London *Times* from Versailles, on Nov. 18, Dr. RUSSELL says: "My private opinion is that the Germans are not ready to begin a bombardment, and that when they are ready they will bombard—that is, if the measure becomes necessary, or even advisable to precipitate results. But what will they bombard? Weather they will or no, they cannot bombard the city. Paris is beyond the reach of their guns. Although the forts were built before effective rifled cannon came into use, their position, established on a principle of defense, which, to an extent, still obtains, accounts for the position of the outer line of defense advanced to us by the earlier part of this letter, they are still so far in advance of the more important parts of the capital as to render the reduction of these forts impossible before the barrier can be established so as to reach the city. The invalides, for instance, is more than three miles in rear of Fort Vanvres, and consequently must be quite out of range of the battery nearest to that fort. Valerien is more than three miles from the line of the inner enceinte inside the Bois de Boulogne and the Point du Jour, and the same is the case with Issy, and the east is far out of the reach of fire. It is near St. Cloud, Montretout, and Sèvres and Meudon that the German lines sweep nearest to the city. But at these points the city only offers unimportant suburbs—Boulogne, Auteuil, Passy, Grenelle and Vaugirard. Behind—Where there are industrial establishments, pretty villages, working men's lodgings, and the like, but no very important quarter, the destruction of which would have a bearing on the means of defense. The inner line of defense is that of the points in the outer line of forts (at Bicêtre and Montrouge) to the Châtillon rear of St. Gives, then, ample supplies of provisions, and we would have reason to expect a defense which would force the besiegers to resort to sap and parallel before they could really be formed, could breaches and venture on assaulting the walls. As that resolute is inaccessible, the processes of starvation may be regarded as the least costly to the besiegers, although they will be a long time about it, and may produce a moral effect in France of a character distinctly antagonistic to the army of occupation. The issue of the present struggle is marked off for portions up to Jan. 10, 1871. Some time ago there was a calculation that Paris would hold out for sixty-five days. All calculations relative to the stores of a city of 2,000,000 people, filled with provision dealers of every description, in a country where there are and always will be very large supplies laid up by private individuals, and where preserved meats, vegetables, soups, &c., have been extensively used for years past, must be fallacious. It is the moral effects of short commons, rather than the actual consumption of rations, to which the besiegers have to look for the submission of Paris. Faction, divided councils, possibly foreign cabinets, may prove their best allies. But in any case, let no one in England, or out of it, if he be not a belligerent, think that the least good will be done by meddling. There is no such thing as "mediation" in the affairs of two nations at war." It is only the affair of the French and Germans, and if they are not sick, he nausea of their neighbors will only produce an irritating effect on the combatants, who will each of them say, 'Then why do you not side with us, and help to stop this? If you do not, hold your tongue!'"

The Food Supply of the Metropolis—New Dishes.

A Paris correspondent of the *Times*, under date of Nov. 15, says: It is not yet a question of surrendering, starving or fighting. The aeronauts declare that we are all but at the end of our provisions, but they have been so long declaring this that one has ceased to put much faith in them. I have been told over and over again that the supply of fresh meat was to last next Monday, and then Thursday, and then, positively at the very latest, on Saturday, but it is still holding out—inexhaustible, apparently. The largest restaurants in Paris was, yesterday, in Rue du Bac, crowded from 7 to 9, and every body had 3 francs to pay for his dinner, experience, at least, an excellent dinner, with plenty of fresh meat. The meat was probably horse, and some of the cooking possibly cat; but still everybody seemed to relish them, and dined very pleasantly. In fact, there is no knowing what delicacies the Parisian can not make himself relish, if he continue to have the means to purchase them. I myself became a constant cauliner, if I continue to having this morning eaten at one of the best restaurants in Paris—rat. Two months ago I should have been as much appalled at the bare idea of partaking of such food as any citizen of any other civilized Englishman. But first one's imagination receives a dangerous shock in eating horse; then you make friends, ordinarily decent, respectable people, who tell you that they have been over-coolly eating rat, and that you have yourself been eating them in some way if you have eaten at all of the beef which is served out as rabbit. One's gastronomic consciousness gradually hardens, I suppose, in an atmosphere of this kind, and so when, this morning, I met a friend on the Boulevards just about breakfast time, who asked me to come with him to HALE'S, and there, instead of a mere mouthful to stay one's running away, or, perhaps, trying to knock him down, I agreed to go and just look at them. They looked very good, served up in a salmi, with gravy and toast, and my friend proceeded them "excellent;" and as I could not contradict him, I am obliged to confess that I should have no objection to repeat the experiment to-morrow. The flesh was white and very delicate, like young rabbit, but with more flavor. We curiously inspected the bill to see whether the proprietor of the restaurant would venture to give the dish its real name, but there was only a guinea-fowl and a capon, and then 12f. 50c. On going more into detail for this unbusiness-like method of procedure I wanted to write *Salmi de Chien*, the word "rat" being quite impossible. As there were two rats eaten, the cost about 7d., but bought privately (I am told that they are now exhausted publicly for sale in the shops) and cooked at home, they would, perhaps, be cheap eating, even in time of siege; only, unluckily, the poor people, who want them most, would be the last to consent to touch them. I see that one journalist is calculating the amount of meat which Paris contains in the animals of the Jardin des Plantes, so that one may have a chance of getting a tiger steak, or stabbing with one's friends for a round of rhinoceros, unless the Government seize upon the beasts for the public use. It is a little odd that they should have been allowed to live so long. The Government can scarcely think them more valuable than the rats and cats. Of course, the choice meat keys and dogs are considered by epicures rather as delicacies, it is difficult to see what food can be found for them which might not be eaten by human beings.

DIPLOMACY OF THE PAST.

Behind the Scenes—An "Inspiration" of M. Thiers.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Nov. 24, publishes under the head of "Diplomatic Scenes," the article following: "A pamphlet by M. SIDNEY RENOUF has just been published at Tours, under the title of "M. THIERS et sa Mission en 1870," which is said to be inspired by M. THIERS himself. M. RENOUF takes up the relations between France and Prussia at the time when Count BISMARCK was ambassador at Paris. The Count flattered the vanity and fancies of NAPOLEON, and while leading him to suppose Prussian support might be obtained for his schemes, endeavored to impress him with the strength and importance of that nation. At Biarritz he said to the Emperor, in his blunt way, "To speak plainly, we are a couple of wolves; let us carry off a sheep each, and afterward settle about the skins." While declining to commit himself to any compact, NAPOLEON III politely assented to the somewhat inconsistent one day and precisely both, next day, timid Government ordered. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, then Foreign Minister, advocated a vigorous policy, but was constantly checkmated by Count VON GOLTZ, who obtained a private interview with the Emperor, and persuaded him to grant all he wanted. It was in this way that NAPOLEON was reconciled to the absorption of Hanover and the other States by Prussia. Afterward, at the urgent instance of M. DE LHUYS, the Emperor agreed to a note being sent to Berlin demanding territorial compensation for the aggrandizement of Prussia. The King flatly refused, and Baron VON GOLTZ, in a private audience with NAPOLEON, soothed him down and secured the withdrawal of the demand before DE LHUYS could discuss the matter with his sovereign. The Minister resigned when required to sign the dispatch developing the theory of the late invasion afterward published with M. DE LAVALETTE's signature. The recent use to which Count BISMARCK put the French note asking for compensation, in order to place France in a false position before Europe is well known. But this was not the only Prussian purpose it was made to serve. When the Bavarian Premier, M. VON DER PFORTEN, came to Berlin to beg pardon for entering, before the war, into an alliance with Austria, BISMARCK showed him M. DROUYN DE LHUYS' note, in which the Bavarian Palatinate was declared. "There is what you may hope to obtain," he said, "through the protection of the Tuileries." He then read him a copy of the King's answer, and of GOLTZ's dispatch, telling of the Emperor's easy recantation. PFORTEN was dumbfounded. In his terror at finding himself deprived of his last hope of a foreign alliance, he concluded the military treaty before the fall in which South Germany became the point of support of Prussia.

The Luxembourg question was, it appears, broached before the Emperor by a person of the highest social grade, who then had great influence with the King of Holland, this individual communicated to the Emperor, through the latter's characteristics, that the King of Holland would be glad to sell the Duchy. The Emperor at once jumped at the offer. Unfortunately the bargain was prematurely disclosed by one of BENEDETTI's indiscretions. The Emperor, after nearly entangling himself in a second escape, found he was not prepared for a war, and was obliged to back out. Nothing but the fear of a war with France could have induced the Czar to withdraw from the Danubian fortresses when he was pressed through the good offices of Lord STANLEY. France had to pay for the inconsiderate conduct of her rulers 120,000,000 francs, which war preparations cost her, without counting the supplementary bills presented a later date to the Chamber. It will be remembered that on July 6 OLLIVIER refused M. THIERS's request for the publication of the dispatch relative to the meeting conduct of the King of Prussia at Ems, which was said to be the cause and justification of the war. The dispatch was, however, submitted to a committee of nine Deputies, of whom THIERS was one, and it is asserted in his pamphlet that M. BENEDETTI's report gave textually what passed between him and the King, who handled the Emperor and Empress severely. The Emperor was completely carried away by a violent sentiment of anger in reading this dispatch; it was the second he received during the month of July, the first being that of the Hohenzollern candidature. Then he resolved to declare immediately a war which, as we have seen, neither had its source in an attack on the dignity of France, nor in French interests being menaced, but in the *amour propre* of the Emperor, who was personally wounded by what the King of Prussia said against him and the Empress to M. BENEDETTI."

DICKENS.

Miss Kate Field's Lecture at Association Hall—A Brilliant Audience Brilliantly Entertained.

Association Hall, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, had never a severer attack of congestion than last evening. The galleries were filled even to the last seat, and on the main floor there was a sort of sea of humanity, with the face of every separate wave turned in the same direction. The lecture was the fifth of the course projected by the Young Men's Universalist Association, and the most successful of them all thus far—in point of audience having been one of the successes of the season. At 7½, Mr. A. J. HOLDEN took his seat at the organ, which, after a few preliminary shrieks and growls, fell into MENDELSSOHN'S "Midsummer Night's Dream," quite as naturally as though its pipes had been our accustomed to interpret the Shelley of music. Anon it broke into the fantastic patter of the "Clown's Dance," and thence melted easily into the low, weird whimpers of the "Tempest." The audience did not, however, spring to as an audience is expected—principally because a certain want, nameless perhaps, but a want nevertheless, made itself felt amid the trickle and tinkle, cesarean and crescendo, that alternated from the instrument; and that want was the absence of Chief Magician in music which critics are apt to term soul, or sympathy, or anything else expressive of the intangible.

However, the dispason died out at last after having indulged in a grand crash of sound; and from a side door glided out the President of the Association and Miss KATE FIELD, in long rose-colored silk—just as if they had been shuffled there at a given signal by the ropes and pulleys of some invisible stage providence. The former said a few words about DICKENS, the topic of the evening, and presented Miss FIELD, who discussed the topic of the evening.

Miss FIELD was dressed in a rose-colored silk, with train, trimmed with narrow flounce and roses at the same. The waist was cut in postilion jacket, with pointed ends in front, and caught at the bust with rose-buds, open at the throat, (pompadour,) revealing a velvet necklace fastened with a diamond pendant, which, with gold bracelets and a few handsome rings, completed the ornaments of a very tasteful toilet. White point lace relieved the rose silk both at the throat and sleeves, which latter were out long. Her hair was rolled back from the face in a shower of curls falling behind, the only ornament being a full lamarkee rose in front, nearly over the right temple. Simpler, more elegant, or more modest toilet has seldom appeared in a New-York lecture-room. Larger and more critical audiences have seldom been gathered. A unique, delightfully mannered, little woman, she took the fanning, artificial affairs that came from floral manufacturers, was the only ornament of the desk, and must have been placed there by some one aware of the toilet colors of the lecturer. It was made up mostly of rose-buds, and completed rather than spoiled the effect. Finally, that it might crown the general *couleur de rose*. One very sensible rule was observed—that of limiting the audience to the proper auditorium, and encumbering the stage with no part of it.

The lecture was begun abruptly, without exordium, and with a series of dramatic descriptive and anecdote quite as piquant in its way. The scene in Boston—thermometer at zero and threatening momentarily to descend to the degrees of Greenland, as thermometers in Boston occasionally will. The dramatis personæ are a large crowd of Bostonians, and a single Down-east Yankee, who has not yet read DICKENS. Dialogue eminently Yankeean ensues, at the conclusion of which said Down-easter concludes to take tickets to see the lion, with the vain comment that any man who can get out a crowd of that kind when the weather is so decided a mustering, must be worth the money. It is needless to add that the stranger succeeded in the opening of the box-office for the first reading of Mr. DICKENS in Boston.

From this little morsel of dramatic delineation the lecturer proceeded to discuss the dramatic element in the readings of DICKENS, in the discussion of which, peppered with many anecdote, and felicitous allusion, considerable appreciation of the points as a reader of the great novelist was exhibited. His reading of the murder of Nancy by BILL was singled out as the most powerful of his dramatic delineations. This, in fact, is the very recitation which Mr. MACREADY, the author's friend, and appreciated critic pronounced equal to two "Macbeths" rolled into one. THACKERAY wished he might have been the shoe-black of SHAKESPEARE. She was not sure that she would have cared to have blacked Mr. DICKENS' shoes. Neither was she among those who wished to blacken his reputation.

Then came a piquant, anecdotical, and rather cursory, though effective, criticism of DICKENS, from the dramatic stand-point—an analysis just in the main; but partaking somewhat of an essay, and lacking, and a little discovered with literary fatalism. She defended the novelist against the oft-repeated allegation of being a caricaturist, and quite justly. Mr. DICKENS has himself taken occasion to declare his innocence on this count. Undoubtedly, as he himself admits, touching of the favor of Irving crept into his leather (or lining) but in the main, his humanities, though exceptional, are natural; though

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE

Street Mails.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your issue of the 26th inst. contains an editorial on "Crowding Without Gain," in which you speak of the various efforts which have been made to introduce what are called "traction engines," or engines capable of transporting heavy loads over the common highways by other than animal power, and which could be operated at a less cost than the present system of horse railroads. It is a matter of surprise that the Common Council of this City, with the Croton water at its command, should not have long since introduced a system of street sprinkling which would be far more economical than the present system of horse sprinkling, and which would also be a great saving to the horses employed in the service. Why not also introduce a system of street cleaning which would be more economical than the present system of horse cleaning? Why not also introduce a system of street railroads which would be more economical than the present system of horse railroads? Why not also introduce a system of street lighting which would be more economical than the present system of gas lighting? Why not also introduce a system of water supply which would be more economical than the present system of water supply? Why not also introduce a system of sewerage which would be more economical than the present system of sewerage? Why not also introduce a system of paving which would be more economical than the present system of paving? Why not also introduce a system of fire protection which would be more economical than the present system of fire protection? Why not also introduce a system of police protection which would be more economical than the present system of police protection? Why not also introduce a system of public education which would be more economical than the present system of public education? Why not also introduce a system of public charities which would be more economical than the present system of public charities? Why not also introduce a system of public prisons which would be more economical than the present system of public prisons? Why not also introduce a system of public hospitals which would be more economical than the present system of public hospitals? Why not also introduce a system of public asylums which would be more economical than the present system of public asylums? Why not also introduce a system of public cemeteries which would be more economical than the present system of public cemeteries? Why not also introduce a system of public parks which would be more economical than the present system of public parks? Why not also introduce a system of public docks which would be more economical than the present system of public docks? Why not also introduce a system of public ferries which would be more economical than the present system of public ferries? Why not also introduce a system of public markets which would be more economical than the present system of public markets? Why not also introduce a system of public bridges which would be more economical than the present system of public bridges? Why not also introduce a system of public tunnels which would be more economical than the present system of public tunnels? Why not also introduce a system of public piers which would be more economical than the present system of public piers

MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY, Dec. 6—P. M.

The Public Departments from Washington have been unusually active during the week, and the payments for the army expenditure, large as they have been, have not exceeded the receipts. The Government has been able to meet its daily drafts without any difficulty, and the Treasury balance has been kept up to a handsome figure. The Secretary of the Treasury has also been able to negotiate a loan of $50,000,000 with the Associated Banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, at 7 per cent interest, payable in three years, and redeemable at the option of the Government after one year. The Banks have also agreed to receive the Treasury notes in payment of duties, and to pay them out again to the Government, as required, without charge. This arrangement will relieve the Government from the necessity of paying interest on the Treasury notes, and will also relieve the Banks from the necessity of keeping large amounts of specie in their vaults. The Banks have also agreed to receive the Treasury notes on deposit, and to pay out the same

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE COUNTESS. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Frank Mayhew, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Ada Gowans and Mrs. Fowler.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE LADY OF LYONS. Leading characters by Messrs. Walter Montgomery, Mark Smith and Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. C. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Reeve, Miss Jennie Lee, Miss Vance, and others.
"IF MAMIE ES A WEDDIN'."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading Characters by Mlle. Schneider, Mlle. Persini and M. Cazaux.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
MARIANNE. Leading characters by Messrs. Herbert Leslie, Lewis Morrison, Miss Agnes Ethel and Fanny Davenport.

MISS EDWINS THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Miss Ada Rehan, Miss Kate Blevin, and Mr. Lethgwell.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. (German Opera.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND COMIC MUSE every evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEES at 2½ o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st.
LECTURE BY MISS OLIVE LOGAN. Subject, "The Bright Side."

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
CONCERT, for the benefit of the Orphans' Free Schools.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.
34th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND CHARITY FAIR. For the benefit of the Hebrew Hospital and Asylum.

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Five copies, one year	9
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City Items, with word "Advertisement" prefixed, 40 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths of Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. It is requested also that all changes in standing advertisements be in writing. It will be impossible to alter proofs after the advertisement has been set up.

☞ For the accommodation of advertisers, arrangements are in operation by the TIMES will be open every day (Sundays excepted) from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., and on Saturday from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. Ads. may be left at the office, also at No. 1 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 3 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A dispatch from the King of Prussia to the Queen, dated Versailles, midnight, Sunday, says that after a two days' battle, in which the army of the Grand Duke of MECKLENBURG was mainly engaged, St. Jean, a suburb of Orleans, was captured, together with thirty guns and 7,000 prisoners. The Prussians found nine cannon and much ammunition on the field before Amiens. A Tours telegram of the 5th inst., says Paris news by balloon had been received there to the 4th, consisting of official reports of the progress and results of Gen. DU CROT's movement. Thursday, the 1st inst., they state, was passed in burying the dead and aiding the wounded. On Friday morning, the Prussians attacked the French at Champigny, and in front of Villiers, with great impetuosity, and after seven hours' fighting, failed to carry the contested positions, and retired leaving 15,000 to 20,000 dead and wounded on the field. On Saturday the French recrossed the Marne, and took up position without resistance. Among the French killed was one General. Gen. BOURBAKI, in his report, says the attacking force was composed of Saxons and Wurtemburgers and exceeded 100,000. Their losses, he thinks, must have been extraordinary, for they suffered the French to cross the river unopposed. Paris is ecstacie over the success of the French. A dispatch from Havre, dated the 6th, 6 P. M., says that all communication with the interior of France was severed.

WEST INDIES.

The cable expedition has reached St. Thomas, whence a cable to Porto Rico and thence to Jamaica, is to be laid.... The Province of Cibao, San Domingo, is in arms against BAEZ. The previously reported defeat of CABRAL is said to have been a victory for him. BAEZ has decreed that State warrants shall pass for their face value, or otherwise the Government will only redeem them at their discount value. The people await Gen. GRANT'S Message. The wealthy shun all Administration men.... Hayti is quiet.... The crops in Porto Rico promise an abundant yield.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Caracas advices to Nov. 3 have been received, by way of Havana, giving details of the progress of the revolution in Venezuela. The triumph of GUZMAN is conceded to be an accomplished fact. Advices from Montevideo to Nov. 6, show that the revolutionists in Uruguay had made aggressive which threatens the existence of the Government. The revolutionary commander had out-generaled Gen. GUMERCINDO, defeating them in detail. And after a march of 300 miles, appeared before Montevideo, the capital, which he besieged with the prospect of an early capture. Several marine disasters are reported in the Straits of Cape Horn.... Advices from Paraguay to Oct. 20 have been received, which indicate that the gradual restoration of order was progressing. The treaty of peace was still incomplete. The question of incorporating freedmen of Asuncion in the new national guards created much agitation, and the women were urged to petition the Provisional Government and the Chamber of Deputies against it.

CONGRESS.

The Senate yesterday adjourned to Jan. 3, 1871, in order to allow for the completion of the revision of Standing Committees. During the morning several bills were introduced, including one to authorize the election of a Delegate from the Indian Territory, and one looking to the repeal of the Income tax. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of the regulations for transporting goods in bond from foreign ports through the United States to Canada.

In the House a large number of bills were introduced. Three of them related to the repeal of the income tax. A bill to extend the time for the construction of a railroad from St. Croix River to Lake to the end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield, was opposed by Mr. WOOD and others on the general ground that it involved the giving away of public lands to private corporations. The bill was finally laid on the table, and a motion to reconsider, which was subsequently made, was postponed till Tuesday next. It was proposed, among other things, in the discussion that timber and mining lands should be retained from the grant, and that the land granted should be sold to actual settlers at not more than $2.50 per acre. Several bills were introduced looking to the revival of navigation and the consequent improvement of the country. One of these provides for the removal of all duties from materials used in building vessels for the foreign trade, and two others provide for the registry in United States ports of foreign-built vessels. One of the latter, introduced by Mr. REAVIS, allows the purchase of iron-selling vessels of not less than 1,500 tons and composite ones of not less than 1,000 tons; iron steam vessels of not less than 2,000 tons, and composite ones of not less than 1,500 tons. The owners are required to furnish sureties in twice the cost of the vessels and to employ from three to ten (according to the size of the vessel) American boys as apprentices in the art of seamanship. The abolition of the franking privilege was also proposed, and Mr. LOGAN asked leave to introduce a bill abolishing the offices of Admiral and Vice-Admiral in the navy. The being objected to, he gave notice that on Monday next he should move to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Among the resolutions adopted was one directing the Census Committee to inquire into complaints of the inaccuracy of the late census, and one calling for the correspondence relating to the search of American vessels by the Spanish authorities. Resolutions were offered, and objected to, calling for information respecting the employment of troops at Montgomery, Ala., and elsewhere in the South, and one discharging the Reconstruction Committee forever. These went over under the rule. The portion of the President's Message relating to the shipping interests of the country was referred to the Committee on Navigation.

GENERAL.

Vincount TREILHARD, in accordance with a previous arrangement, called, unaccompanied, and at the Executive Mansion yesterday at noon, was presented to the President by the Secretary of State, when he submitted his credentials from the French Government of National Defense, accrediting him as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the United States. The usual speeches were made, and the new French Minister withdrew. He was dressed in plain clothes. The ceremony took place in the Blue Room.

A colored boy of fifteen years, named CHARLES H. CLIFFT, has confessed the murder of the aged BENJAMIN HOWARD, of Westport, in pleading another lad named JOHN PETERS in the act. Their object was robbery.

The steam-ship *Gen. Meade* was spoken off Key West on the 2d inst., by a pilot-boat, and reported that the crew of the missing steamer *Marquess Hastings* had been picked up.

The "Ring" in the San Francisco Board of Supervisors has been successfully broken up in the organization of the new Board. The "Taxpayer" and "Independents" now control the destinies of the city.

At Yesterday, the American fishing schooner *Wenaskuk*, seized in June last for alleged violation of the Treaty of 1818 and the Fishery laws of Canada, was condemned to be forfeited, with her stores and cargo.

During a violent wind-storm on Monday several unfinished houses in St. Louis were wholly or partially blown down, involving considerable loss. Fences and chimneys innumerable were also blown down. A portion of the west wall of a four-story stone front building on the corner of Vine and Front streets, Cincinnati, was blown down on Monday night. No person was injured.

A brief session of the Republican caucus in Washington was held yesterday morning, at which a committee was appointed to nominate members of the various Standing Committees of the Senate.

Several cities in Massachusetts held municipal elections yesterday, and the following was among the successful candidates for Mayors: In Cambridge, H. H. HARDING; Chelsea, J. W. FLETCHER; Taunton, DARIUS L. MACOMBER; Fall River, BENJAMIN L. BROWNE; Haverhill, Mayor WHITTIER re-elected; Lawrence, M. DAVIS. These elections had no political significance of interest.

Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE died at the Astor House, in this City, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was forty-nine years of age.

Mr. David Dudley Field.

Whenever we are attacking the corruption of the Bench, or exposing the system under which a Star Chamber has been established in New-York, we are in the habit of receiving numerous letters from lawyers begging us to "go on," assuring us that our articles are perfectly just (which we had taken the trouble to ascertain before,) and deploring very bitterly the manifest decline which has taken place in the machinery connected with the administration of justice.

Is all this sympathy intended only for show purposes, like the "best room" in some persons' houses? Do the members of the legal profession really feel what they say when they talk about their "indignation" over the shameful abuse of justice which has taken place in connection with Erie suits, for example? If they do mean it—if they are not all humbugs, as the public is very much inclined to believe they are—why do they not make a stand against their own professional brethren who are doing all within their power to increase the corruption of the Bench, and the degradation of the Bar?

Take the case of Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD. It has been said of him that he would not have much reputation in America but for his reputation in England, and that he would not have much reputation in England but for his reputation in America. Certain it is that he shows much greater solicitude about his English reputation than about his reputation here. And yet he is the right-hand adviser of JAMES FISK, Jr.—and FISK has done more to depreciate the value of American securities abroad, and to cheat foreign investors, than any one else living. It may be said that a lawyer is bound to take all cases which are brought to him—but no honest lawyer ever said that. A member of the Bar is as free to choose his business and make his class of practice, as any other man who lives by the exercise of his talents. Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD can be in no doubt about the character of the work he has to do for JAMES FISK, Jr. He is behind the scenes. FISK'S motives are all plain to him. Without Mr. FIELD'S advice, FISK would very often find it difficult to carry out his projects, for no other lawyer of Mr. FIELD'S position would consent to act for him. When FISK and GOULD managed to seize the shares held by foreigners in Erie stock, did Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD advise them to make restitution? Has he ever tried to check FISK and GOULD in their swindling enterprises? Mr. BUNN, the solicitor who recently came out to see what he could do for the foreign stockholders, went away complaining of the Judges. But he ought also to report to his employers that Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD—who has no doubt been heard before committees of the House of Commons on legal questions—devotes nearly all his time and resources to advising FISK and GOULD how to escape the penalties properly attending their acts.

It is idle to talk in a general way about reforming the Bar while such an example as this is before the eyes of the younger members. No lawyer is obliged to aid and abet JAMES FISK, Jr., in the scandalous transactions with which his name is associated. No lawyer who was really proud of his profession could do it. But Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD knows that we are now in a condition when scarcely any breach of duty excites surprise in the public mind. Everything is taken as a matter of course. A lawyer, therefore, thinks first of making money; and as there is a fortune in the law business of the Erie road, Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD takes the solid pudding, and leaves the other members of the Bar to wonder how it is that a man of so much profession should be able to bring himself to act for so great a rascal as JAMES FISK, Jr.

Political Disability.

When a man gets up and talks as Gov. VANCE of North Carolina has been doing, about his having been all through the war a Union man, and nothing but a Union man, we doubt very much the expediency of exposing the falsehood of his assertion. There has been a great deal said, and much of it justly said, about the necessity of repentance on the part of the rebels, before we can again safely admit them to full participation in the government of the country; but then it will not do to be too particular about their modes of showing their repentance. It is useless to expect them to go down on their marrow-bones, and acknowledge that they sinned, and were deceived when they tried to overturn the Union. The essential thing is that they should in their hearts be sorry for having rebelled, and be sincerely determined never to do the like again; but it matters very little in what way they reveal this state of mind. Gov. VANCE made, during the war, some very forcible, and indeed we may add atrocious, speeches to the rebel troops, and did what in him lay to instigate the persecution of Union men and recalcitrant Confederate conscripts in North Carolina.

We suppose there is nothing easier than to prove all this before the Senate; but then he can hardly give a stronger proof of his having repented of it, and of being hereafter resolved to lead a sober and loyal life, than his coming boldly out in the presence of his neighbors, and in the character of a Union man, and talking as if no disloyal words ever passed his lips. This is not certainly a formal expression of repentance, but it is a sign of repentance which there is no mistaking; indeed, it involves, to a man of any self-respect, an amount of humiliation, which almost entitles it, to the name of penance. What good purpose can be served by asking for anything further, provided the principle be once conceded, as it has been conceded, that rebels may purge themselves of their guilt in some manner or other, so as to qualify them for a seat in Congress?

Considering what has happened in Missouri, we trust the question of a general amnesty will receive an early discussion from Congress. The result of the election there has shown one thing clearly—that there is, or is likely to be, enough division of sentiment among Republicans in all the Southern States on this subject to make the continuance of the existing disabilities, imposed on persons guilty of having taken part in the rebellion, a probable, if not actual, source of dissension and weakness in the party; and this division is likely to grow wider and deeper as time wears on, and the passions excited by the war subside. Moreover, there is a very general and very well-founded feeling at the South, that these disabilities are injurious to the business interests of the Southern community. Apart from its influence on State politics, it is not possible to divide a community into two classes, one of them under a cloud, and governed by the other, without creating or recreating more or less bitterness of feeling; and from bitterness of feeling business always suffers, even if it does not show itself in open violence. It is, however, of the utmost importance, both to blacks and whites, that business should prosper, and the tide of immigration be attracted South of Mason & Dixon's line, and it will not be so attracted so long as existing political questions, deeply affecting men's feelings as well as their interests, remain unsettled in that region. The character of the men who have risen to the surface in Southern politics ever since the war, and particularly of that portion of them which has been contributed by the war, has done the South serious damage, moral as well as material, and it will not be mended greatly—though we think the colored voters are rapidly beginning to understand the Whittemores—until the whole community of each State is admitted to the management of its affairs, and that this may be done, without damage now, we have no doubt. In the last five years the negroes have learned to take care of themselves pretty well, both at the polls and otherwise, and in this field of activity they are certainly more likely to improve than to go back.

Then, it must be remembered that the ex-rebels, be they bad or good, useful or mischievous, are not going to leave the country, and they have among us an element and a large, important, and influential element in the population. It is one of the principles and soundest principles of our Government, that all elements of the population, bad or good, ought to be represented, and that the safety of the State requires that each should have a recognized outlet for its feelings and opinions, whatever these may be. The whole Union is undoubtedly the better for having even such a constituency as New-York City appear by members in Congress, and give vent to any bedroom there may be in it, and shew by the very character of its representatives what the political tastes, standards, and opinions of its majority are. This rule applies no less to political heterodoxy than to moral corruption, so long as it involves no danger to the State. VANCE'S extraordinary declarations about his past record, show that the Government has at least nothing to fear from him. It is quite certain that no good purpose would be served at this time of day by punishing him, and it only remains to consider, therefore, whether it is represents the views and feelings of any considerable portion of the people of North Carolina—and there can be no doubt that he does—it is in the interest of the rest of the country to keep him out. We imagine not; if he or his adherents have any treason left in them, or still entertain any sentiments hostile to the peace and dignity of the Government of this Union, the sooner and more correctly they are ferreted out in some conspicuous places the better; for all history shows that traitors are never so dangerous as when they are secret.

How the Money Goes.

On Monday, Nov. 28, the Board of Canvassers assembled in their usual haunts for the "transaction of business." The official records show that on this occasion there were absent Mayor ANCILLARY GAKEY HALL, Recorder HACKETT, and Aldermen HART and JOHNSON. The rascals present—for their action shows them to be rascals—were the following:

THOMAS COMBY, Chairman, in the chair, and Aldermen CRAVENS, CONDIT, DIMOND, IRVING, MCMAHON, MITCHELL, O'NEIL, PFUNDER, REILLY, SMITHERS, WELSH, and WOLTMAN.

Before these men finished the business they had come about, they had voted away *a quarter of a million* of the people's money. If you are a small householder, finding it difficult to provide food and clothing for your children, remember that the Aldermen whose names we have given above have helped to make your lot harder—and Mayor HALL, although absent, was as bad, if not a little worse, than any of them.

Why is it, some will ask, that the outrage is not exposed by the Press? Because a large part of the quarter of a million was spent in *bribing the Press*—that was the business the Aldermen met to transact. It is all managed by advertising what is called "the official statements and declarations" of the last election. The advertisement makes about fifty-two columns of a newspaper, and *sixty-two* journals were selected to receive this bribe. It has been estimated by careful persons that the total cost of this operation will not be less than $250,000. And this is paid in order that every avenue of information ordinarily accessible to the public may be closed.

The journal—if we can call it a journal—which gets the bulk of the booty, is owned by the head rogues, TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY, and one or two others. On Saturday, Dec. 3, the *Transcript*, of which *one hundred copies* are sold, consisted of 504 pages. The advertisement will be charged at the rate of, say 25 cents a line, though doubtless this is too low for a paper with such an immense circulation. There are about 136 lines to a column, and four columns to a page. Reckoning it at this rate—and we feel that we are far behind the fact in the estimate—the cost of the issue of this one number of the *Transcript* cannot be less than *sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars*. What do the tax-payers, who suppose that TWEED and SWEENY are not thieves, say to this? Is it not a pretty good day's work, even for TWEED?

The bribed newspapers will cost about $310,000, and thus we have the grand total of $976,724 for a single advertisement. The list of the newspapers, which appears on page 470 of the *Transcript*, includes those very powerful organs, the *New-York Official Railroad News*, *Real Estate Record*, *Era*, the *Irish World*, the *Stockholder*, *Wall-street Journal*, the *Gazette*, *Weekly Tapeworm*, the *Sunburst*, and the *New-York World*. Many of these papers, and others to be found in the list, could not live six months if the City did not support them. We have no doubt that this may be said with perfect truth of the *New-York World*.

It will be observed that we have not referred to the expenses of "book-making" in connection with the canvass. That is another branch of the subject, the revelations of which would astound tax-payers. We will not enter upon that at this time, but merely remind our Albany legislators that the above items are expected to go into the next Tax Levy.

Once more we ask, how much longer will the public submit to be robbed in this shameful manner? Is it not nearly time to inflict some sort of justice on TWEED, SWEENY, HALL, CONNOLLY, and the whole gang of swindlers of which they are leaders?

Mr. Boutwell's Mistake.

If the principal of the bonded debt were due, it would be our duty to say it promptly, without regard to the question of convenience. Not being due, the question of convenience fairly comes up for consideration. And the interests of the tax-payers should be allowed to take precedence of the Secretary's most cherished notions.

Or, if taxation had been so reduced that it ceased to be burdensome and injurious, and so simplified that it ceased to be unjust to the majority, and specially advantageous to the minority, any surplus which the faithful collection of revenue and the economical administration of the Government might render possible, would be properly applicable to the discharge of indebtedness, whether it fell due or not. But there are other considerations to be taken into account. Taxation is still oppressive. Vexatious internal taxes are maintained, and a vast army of officials is employed in assessing and collecting them. The tariff is cumbrous, unscientific, and in many instances excessive; it imposes duties on raw materials that should be free, and certain of its heaviest rates have been fixed with reference rather to the profits of particular classes than to the interests of the Treasury. The first duty, then, is to revise and reduce the tariff, to abolish as soon as possible all internal taxes save those upon whisky and tobacco, and to make compulsory the task of consolidating revenue districts.

Mr. BOUTWELL'S great mistake is in supposing that the people are indifferent to taxation, because they are too prosperous to feel its operation. "Specific information and general intelligence from various parts of the United States," he remarks in his report, "show that all classes, and especially the laboring classes, are in the enjoyment of more than average prosperity, whether tested by the experience of this country or by the present condition of other nations." Compared with other nations, it is quite probable that the American people have no reason to complain. Judged by the standard of their own experience, during certain times, they have just cause for being dissatisfied. What "specific information," or "general intelligence" the Secretary may be possessed of, we know not. We do know, however, that, speaking generally, the people are not prosperous,—that, on the contrary, they suffer from a business and an industrial depression which has not been felt in the same degree since the early stages of the war. We hear of manufactories that are closed, of multitudes out of employment, of hosts of traders who are not making current expenses, of strikes resulting from attempts to reduce wages, of stores vacant, and of desirable real property that is unsalable. This state of things is not confined to any locality. It may be in part attributable to the inevitable reduction in values which, for the time, retards enterprise and consumes accumulated capital. But there can be no doubt that in some measure it proceeds from an unwise fiscal system, which cripples some industries in order that others may be made rich, and from a taxation so heavy in the aggregate that it enhances disproportionately the cost of production, the expense of carrying on business, and the outlay of every family. Instead of being able to endure heavy taxation with the ease ascribed to them by Mr. BOUTWELL, the great body of the people need all the relief that can be afforded them. They have difficulties enough to contend with from which there is no escape, and they have a right to insist that Congress shall postpone to a more convenient season a process which is exhausting them simply to enable the Treasury to redeem a debt that is not due.

The rapid reduction of the debt carries with it an evil which is purchased too dearly. The gain accruing from the saving of interest as inconsiderable, when compared with the loss proceeding from a system of taxation, costly in its working, and disastrous in its results. It will be a grave error if fifty millions are next year wrung from the people in order that the Secretary of the Treasury may boast of fifty millions' reduction of the debt. The appropriation required for that purpose by the Sinking Fund law is all that is required to maintain the public credit. Funding the debt is contingent upon considerations of a different class. Our financial repute abroad will best be promoted by the cultivation of prosperity and contentment at home.

Mismanagement in Taxes.

Not many years ago, a heavy defalcation occurred in one of our prominent banks, situated in Wall-street. One of the tellers, being minus a large sum, suddenly disappeared from his accustomed post. But, instead of prosecuting the defaulter, a compromise was made, and things were "hushed up." Nothing more has ever been heard of the matter.

Some people imagine they can discover a similar disposition to "hush up" things in the certificate lately given in regard to the management of the City finances. But we protest against any such whitewashing or glossing over of frauds or maladministration. Let the public have all the facts. They are entitled to full reports from their servants. If such reports are withheld, we shall continue to be taunted with the same questions as were propounded by Mayor HALL in his late speech at Cooper Institute. "How do you know? How much has been stolen? If such things be so, why cannot some one give facts and figures, instead of insinuations?"

"What Beautiful Language!"

The *Citizen*, of Saturday last, complimented the *World* on its literary style. This, of course, was a joke—there never was a naturalist yet who was not also a man of humor. But the *World* at one time really had a certain force and pungency in its remarks—for instance, when it called the Erie bill a gigantic scheme of robbery, said that TWEED and SWEENY were "swindlers," and denominated Mayor HALL as a "shameless corruptionist of the King." All this was in the days of its late lamented editor. He, alas! is gone—peace to his ashes! We none of us can live forever; and our loss is his gain. Since his departure, however, the "literary style" of the *World* is very much like that which good schoolmasters flog little boys for using. Take the following specimens, for instance, from yesterday's leading article in the *World*:

"These private claims [the Alabama claims] are the central shadow around which there is projected the huge penumbra of indefinite injuries which this Administration have found it so difficult to shape into a specific demand."

"If his advice is accepted, a precedent will be set for making the Government responsible for the reparation of all damages sustained by our merchantmen at the hands of foreign Powers as incident to war."

This kind of composition was rather admired in the middle of last century, when Oliver Goldsmith gave some very happy specimens of it in his little book about Tommy Trip. Thus, in one place, he describes Master Tommy and Miss Polly dancing a minuet in a style which the venerable gentleman of the *World* must envy from the bottom of his heart:

"How graceful the motion, how easy the Air,
Of the promising Youth, and the beautiful Fair,
With Raptures their Parents behold them improve
And reward their Deserts with proportional Love."

The interesting relic of the past who gambles on stilts through the columns of the *World* would dance like Tommy Trip if he could only equal his composition, while the editor of the *Citizen* would reward his deserts with "Proportional Love." At present, however, the survivor of the Johnsonian epoch in literature can only try to reveal his sublime thoughts through the medium of the biggest words he can find in the dictionary, and the longest sentences he can put together.

Time and Work.

Comparisons, we do not know why, are said to be odious. They are certainly instructive, if not profitable. The Capitol of the State was erected in 1835, when public officers were faithful and honest in the discharge of public duties. It is a noble structure, covering as much, if not more, ground than is occupied by our new Court-house. The State Capitol cost $150,000. We do not, and probably shall never know, what the Court-house has cost; but we do know that a bill for Court-house plastering, amounting to $270,000, has been "cast and paid." This bill for plastering, compared with the entire cost of the State Capitol, would, if such a thing were possible, startle New-York tax-payers.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is impossible that the Astor and Taylor Committee can, with any degree of decency, count to give the public their opinion about the quarter of a million which was voted away by the Board of Canvassers for bribing the Press. Is that a proper application of the money wrung from the tax-payers? Some people flatter themselves that the Ring is only opposed "from party motives," and Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR did his best to keep up that delusion. Is it right, then, to devote a quarter of a million at one time to the work of silencing the Press? Was it right that TWEED and SWEENY should issue a "newspaper" of *two hundred and four* pages, and charge the public $70,000 for it? The *Transcript* is a journal circulating one hundred copies. TWEED, SWEENY and CONNOLLY put what advertisements they like in it, and make the public pay for them. Will Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR or Mr. MOSES TAYLOR venture to tell the tax-payers that this is a perfectly legitimate stroke of business, and not a piece of bare-faced swindling?

The popular judgment, attributing Marshal BAZAINE'S surrender at Metz to treachery on the part of that officer, is disputed by Gen. HENDERSON, of the British Army, who, in a letter to the London *Times*, insists that the event was inevitable. The General contends that BAZAINE could not possibly have broken through the forces opposed to him; that, while the blockading force gradually grew better, its gradually grew worse; that, isolated and far removed from any support, with an army unprepared for a campaign, and with his provisions exhausted, "he had really no alternative left but to surrender." Two causes which helped to render Bazaine's position untenable, still more, and doubtless contributed to the embarrassments which beset the Generalissimo in the field. There is little concerted or concentrated action; and each commander being left to his own devices, we can scarcely wonder at the reverses which everywhere befell.

The House of Representatives makes a bad beginning. The first measure to which it devotes attention is one of the many land-grant railroad schemes which stand over from last session. It is a bill, too, that comes under a false pretense. Put forward as a measure for renewing the privileges of a charter forfeited by non-action, it really involves a new grant to a large extent. The bill may be no worse than others of its class, but its enactment will furnish a precedent which a legion of schemers will turn to their own account. The proper course is to vote it down, and so to crush at the start the plans and expectations of the jobbers and speculators who are applicants for land-grants. State conventions of both parties have called for the stoppage of the system, and the majority in the House cannot afford to give it prolonged life.

Further details to hand of the operations before Paris are of a highly-important character. As we have previously stated, the failure of the Germans to admit that the French maintained the position on the east bank of the Marne gained on Wednesday, is one of the first symptoms they have manifested of a distrust in their own resources. Making due allowance for French exaggeration in the numbers of the German Killed and wounded, it is clear that the unsuccessful attempt of Friday to recapture Champigny was a very costly repulse to the Saxons and Wurtembergers who made the attack. It must also be borne in mind, however, that the French resolution to recross the Marne showed that they found their hold on the east bank would be rather difficult to maintain. Not should too much importance be given to the failure of the enemy to interfere with what was practically a retreat, since the point at which the river was recrossed would most probably be the furthest curve of the long loop formed at this point by the Marne, and which, being about equidistant between Champigny and Castle Vincennes, is fully covered by the guns of the latter.

The dispatch of King WILLIAM, relating to the Prussian attack upon Orleans, shows that Gen. D'AURELLES had made a resolute stand to dispute the possession of that city. The struggle was evidently of a very obstinate character, and by no means so decisive in its results as the Germans could have wished. Nothing could more emphatically demonstrate the improved morale and armament of the Army of the Loire than this latest stand they have made against some of the best German troops now in the field. If Gen. D'AURELLES can escape being crushed by sheer weight of men and metal, he may yet work wonders with his already famous command.

The Canadians will not mend matters by giving way to blister. It would, perhaps, be too much to suppose that they would relish President GRANT'S exposure of their unfriendly policy on the fishery question, or the very unpleasant remedies which he proposes to employ.

Meeting on Thursday.

An Association for the promotion of "Christian Moral Science," as organized at the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday, may doubtless accomplish a good deal in defining more broadly and clearly the great fundamental principles of ethics that form a common bond between all the members of Christendom. But it seems tolerably certain that in these days, when rules, conventions are rather more firmly established than the practice of the truths defined, the Church might not inappropriately busy herself with the problem of how to elevate the existing moral standards of daily life, which religious communities, as well as purely secular ones, have contributed to deprave. Without incurring the danger of becoming social inquisitors, ministers of the Gospel could singly, as well as in combination, show their sense of the fact that success cannot atone for the disregard of certain immutable obligations, and might, by so doing, help to inaugurate a much-needed social reform.

"The Oriental Republic of Uruguay" is passing through one of the periodic spells of revolution without which life in South America would be insipid. The scene of Monteviden might pass, did it not have its tragic features too, for a very palpable burlesque upon the Old World siege which absorbs the attention of two hemispheres. Anything more unlike the forlorn that obey the behests of Von MOLTKE, than the half-armed and partially-clad host who, mounted upon their hardy half-broken horses, are called by courtesy a besieging army, can hardly be imagined. And yet, in spite of the energy and confidence of President LORENZO BATTLE, Montevideo seems likely to be given up in a few days to this ragged band, who, as their manner is, will see that a new Administration is at once put into power. BATTLE will probably have reason to congratulate himself if he escapes the fate of his murdered predecessor, Gen. FLORES.

The Night Permit System at the Custom-House.

Some trouble has recently occurred at the Custom-house, by reason of the manner in which the cargoes of steam-ships were discharged, and an impression has obtained that new regulations were imposed by the Collector. It has been customary, in order to facilitate the discharge of steam-ships, to authorize them to unload at night, on what are called "night permits." This privilege has been abused by certain lines, and the dock has been incumbered with goods, to the serious detriment of the interests of the Government. In order to remedy this evil the Collector has enforced an old order of the department, which simply forbids the issue of night permits unless the goods discharged during the day have been removed from the wharf. When the work of the day has been accomplished, night permits are given for the discharge of cargo during the night, but not otherwise. Permits to take in cargo are refused until the discharged cargo has been delivered, in order to prevent the mingling of the two classes of freight, and the best choice of friends which it would be impossible otherwise to prevent.

The regulation affected the discharge of the *Manhattan*, of WILLIAMS & GUION'S line, yesterday, and 2,600 bales of cotton, which were ordered to be sent by her to-day, will have to be delayed until next week. It is stated that the National Steam-ship Company have been delinquent in removing cargoes from their wharf, and that their neglect first called attention of the Collector to the matter. This has led to the application of this stringent rule.

The enforcement of the rule not only affected lines mentioned above, but the Cunard and Bremen lines, and was so oppressive in its operation that the agents of ocean steamers had a conference with the Collector yesterday, by which they will be permitted in future to discharge under night permits. The order has also been withdrawn with respect to the other lines, so that steam-ship agents will hereafter have no difficulty in discharging their vessels. The inspectors in charge of the unloading of vessels will be required to see that the work that the wharves shall not be encumbered, to the prejudice of the interests of the Government, and whenever his directions are disregarded he will report to the Surveyor, who will see that the rules are stringently enforced.

Women's Life in India.

Lecture by Rev. William Butler, D. D.

Rev. WILLIAM BUTLER, D. D., for ten years a missionary to India, and now Secretary of the American and Foreign Board of Missions, lectured, last evening, in St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, on "Zenana; or, Woman's Life in India." The lecture was delivered in aid of the Woman's Missionary Society. The heathen, he said, looks back, while Christianity looks forward. The condition of women in India to-day is far different from what it was in former times. When in India, he had business intercourse with a native Hindoo, but on occasion did he dare to make inquiry concerning his wife, as it would not have been taken as an insult. From birth to the grave woman is regarded as in all respects inferior to man. When a child is born to a native, and he is congratulated, he replies with a violent gride, "I have received a boy;" but if it happens to be a girl, the answer is, "I acknowledge the receipt of nothing." The sex, to some extent, enters into the salvation of the father, for on him, especially if he be the elder, is laid the duty of lighting the fire which is to consume the remains of his father; then on a certain occasion afterward, he is to collect the ashes in a vessel and putting it to float on the water with appropriate ceremonies, the parent is wafted to the spirit land. With woman the only hope of salvation is in her husband; on him she is dependent both in this life and that which is to come. The daughters, too, are portioned off liberally,—so liberally that in one instance mentioned by the speaker, on account, perhaps, she is the more expensive, as a charge on her father's estate. He described the sacrifice to the Goddess of Destruction, which during thirteen days of October caused a congestion of all business. In which thousands of children were offered up, but which, in 1864, was abolished by the then Governor General. At the age of from four to seven years they are betrothed, and at twelve years married. From the hour of betrothal the wife was secluded as effectually as after marriage. When married, her chief duty was to prepare her husband's meals in accordance with his peculiar taste. She is never allowed to go into the street without being veiled, and when in her own house is under restraint, obliged to remain in a room, look in a mirror, dress elaborately, or eat fine food. When her husband dines, she stands by and serves him, diligently keeping away the musquitoes. No stronger evidence of a conversion to Christianity could be found than to see a Hindoo family side by side with his wife, or permit her to sit at the same table with him. The lecturer concluded by drawing a comparison between the women of India and those of more favored Christian lands, and urged the latter to diligence in the missionary work, so necessary for the elevation of their degraded sex of India.

The Testimony Against Weigher Sedgwick.

Commissioner WHITE resumed the examination in the case of United States Weigher PARSONS, yesterday. MICHAEL GARTT testified that he gave one SEDGWICK a portion of the account, $200, for an appointment in the Weigher's Department. He was unable to say whether the money was accepted with the knowledge of PARSONS, as was also RALPH CRAVEN, of No. 67 Amity-street, who gave one LAWRENCE, of Hanover-street, $100, to get a place under the latter. The latter testified that he saw LAWRENCE in PARSONS' company on the occasion. GARTT

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Terry's Report of Affairs in the South.

THE CONDITION OF GEORGIA IMPROVED.

General Satisfaction with the President's Message.

The Question of Land Grants Already Before the House.

Bills Introduced for the Registry of Foreign-Built Vessels.

The Venezuela Claims—Mr. Schurz's Position

—A Compliment to Minister Motley.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Gen. TERRY, the Commander of the Department of the South, now comprising the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, in his annual report makes the following remarks in regard to military affairs in Georgia:

"The powers thus conferred upon me, as District Commander by act of Congress, Jan. 1, 1870, have generally been exercised through the civil authorities of the State. The instances in which they have been directly exercised may be briefly enumerated as follows, viz: An investigation into the alleged ineligibility to election acts of certain persons to seats in the Legislature of Georgia, and the exclusion from seats of such of them as were clearly found to be ineligible; the removal from office of two county officers, and the appointment of other persons to fill their places; the arrest of a few persons on the charge of murder or attempts to murder, or on the charge of complicity with those who had committed that crime. Of the persons so arrested, one was discharged on a writ of habeas corpus, and the others were either released on bail or were turned over to the civil authorities for trial. In no case has any citizen been brought before a military commission or other military tribunal, and no arrests have been made except when the public safety appeared to demand the interference of military authority. Since my last report there has been a marked improvement in the condition of affairs in Georgia. Crime has been much less frequent than it was during the previous year, and sections of the State which were then in a disturbed condition have become peaceful and quiet. Some outrages upon the blacks are still reported from time to time reported to me, but the change in this respect is greater than could have been reasonably expected."

A list of places temporarily occupied in the whole Department is given, and is followed by the statement that in almost every instance they have been occupied upon the application of the civil authorities, either State or national. The detachments sent were small, but their presence produced good results. Two applications only came from Florida. A few calls came from South Carolina, on account of the threatened disturbances. Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi made no requests for military interference or aid. At the time of the writing of the report Alabama was the most disturbed portion of the department, and from the northern part of the State many applications were presented for the aid of troops, and numerous detachments were sent to support the civil authorities. In all cases such detachments acted in strict subordination to those authorities.

GENERAL APPROVAL OF THE MESSAGE.

The expressions of approval of the President's Message continue to increase, and as its various propositions are analyzed, expressions of satisfaction become heartier. It is plain that the President has shrewdly and happily taken a sensible view of several of the most important questions now before the country, and there are not wanting indications already in Congress that the majority there propose to accept the Message as a platform for united action. There will be abundant evidence of this before the holidays. The President was visited this morning by a large number of members and congratulated upon the Message.

MR. MOTLEY AND HIS HISTORY.

Minister MOTLEY writes to a friend here that he has received an autograph letter from the Queen of Holland tendering him the use of one of her cottages at the Hague, to enable him to finish his history of the Netherlands. Mr. MOTLEY has replied, accepting the invitation, and will proceed to the Hague as soon as he can turn over his affairs to Mr. MORAN, First Secretary of Legation, in compliance with instructions from Washington. This was one of the reasons why Mr. MOTLEY desired to be recalled, as stated in the TIMES when the letter was sent.

CLAIMS AGAINST VENEZUELA.

The recommendation of the President in regard to the enforcement of the collection of the claims against Venezuela, awarded by Joint commission under the Convention of April, 1866, derives additional importance because of the action now pending in Congress on that question. A joint resolution, reported from the Foreign Affairs Committee last session, which passed the House, recognized the action of the Commission as final and conclusive. Subsequently the House Committee appointed Mr. WILKINSON to report another joint resolution authorizing the President to make a demand upon Venezuela for immediate payment, and, in case of neglect or refusal to make such payment, the President is empowered to employ such portions of the navy and military forces as may be necessary to secure the faithful performance of the terms of said Convention. Action on this resolution was not had, because of the inability to get it before the House at the last session. It is probable that this resolution will now be passed to meet the suggestions of the President.

GRANTS OF LAND TO RAILROADS.

The opening temper of the House regarding land grants to railroads, as evinced today, is fully up to the position of the President's Message on the same subject. The first bill on the calendar in the morning hour, was a bill to extend the time for completing the Bayfield and Lake St. Croix Railroad in Wisconsin, connecting Lake Superior with the Mississippi River. The original grant was made in 1856, and will expire in July, 1871. It is now proposed simply to extend the time for building the road three years longer. The entire delegation from Wisconsin and Minnesota pressed its passage, yet it was defeated on the first vote by 90 to 92. A motion to reconsider was entered, however, and further action then postponed for one week. Enough was developed, however, to show that the majority of the House will place themselves on the platform enunciated in the President's Message—no more land grants, except in the few instances where the roads seem to be demanded by national necessity.

SECRET SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The Senate adjourned after a half hour's session today, in order that the list of committees might be speedily filled up. The caucus that was held at 11 o'clock took no action, except to choose a committee to prepare a "slate" and report to a subsequent caucus, which will doubtless be convened to-morrow. The Committee consisted of Senators CHANDLER, RAMSEY, WILLIAMS, MORRILL of Vermont, and RICE. The session of adjournment to allow the Committee time to prepare a report was made by Mr. TRUMBULL, while Mr. ANTHONY was pressing his resolution to bring before the Senate and put upon passage bills on the calendar not objected to. ANTHONY'S resolution had received several modifications to suit the requirements of rules, and he begged hard for time enough to take a vote, but TRUMBULL was inexorable and thought the good old way would conduce more to expedition than long debates about rules. He insisted on his motion, and the "good old way" of forming committees before proceeding to business prevailed. Drake had exactly secured a change in the rule limiting the use of hedges (say only after short forbidden thick an trivial a caucus decreed.

MR. SUMNER'S POSITION.

There will be no attempt made to disturb Mr. SUMNER in his position on any of the committees. There is a growing desire for harmony, and Mr. SUMNER will be allowed to share his hand. He cannot afford to remain long in an equivocal position, so an early announcement is expected.

CHAIR OF THE COMMITTEE OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The Committee on Appropriations have promptly taken up their work, and it will be pushed with vigor. At their meeting this morning the various branches of the work were distributed among the several members as follows: To Mr. DAWES, the sundry Civil, Legislative, Executive and Judicial; to Mr. BRAMAN, the Post-office; to Mr. SANFORD, the Indian bill; to Mr. DICKEY, the army; to Mr. NIBLACK, the fortifications; to Mr. BECK, the Military Academy; to Mr. LAWRENCE, deficiencies and public works; to Mr. KELSEY, pensions. Probably the only bill which will be reported before the holidays is the Deficiency for 1871.

ORGANIZING OFFICIAL REPORTS IN ADVANCE.

Congressional Printer CLAPP, in his report to Congress, makes an absurd recommendation to the effect that a law should be enacted inflicting penalties upon newspapers which publish official reports in advance of their presentation to Congress. If Mr. CLAPP will facilitate the proper kind of an investigation in his own office, he will probably find out not only who sells the reports for a trifle, but who furnishes the money to buy. Let him make these facts public, with the names of the parties, and there will be an end to it, for the speculators of which reports, of whose intention they have been stolen, are chiefly gentlemen who would feel insulted at the mildest intimation of bribery or theft.

MEETING OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The Ways and Means Committee met this morning, but beyond agreeing to the usual resolutions of reference of the President's Message, which were afterward adopted in the House, transacted no business.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

Three additional members of the House were sworn in today: HOLMES, of New-York, in place of NOAH DAVIS, resigned; WOLFE, of Iowa, in place of SLOAN, deceased; MORSE, of Louisiana, to fill vacancy. There are two others yet to appear—RAINEY, of South Carolina, in place of WHITTEMORE; and MANNING, of North Carolina, in place of DEWEESE.

NO REDRAWING OF SEATS.

The usual proposition to upset the equanimity of the House by redrawing seats was offered and defeated today, and it is probably lost for the session.

A TOBACCO DECISION.

The acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written a letter with reference to the stenciling or printing upon tobacco boxes the number of the manufactory, the district and State wherein manufactured, together with the "caution notice," &c., which would be an acknowledgment of compliance on the part of the manufacturer with the law. It seems the law is yet objectionable, because of the imperfect impression made by an attempt to print upon wood, and also liability of the best of inks thus employed to fade out, thus leaving the package without evidence that the manufacturer ever applied the "caution notice."

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Information had been received that LEWIS MCKENZIE will contest the seat of E. M. BRAXTON, who has received the election certificate to the next Congress from the Alexandria District of Virginia. ALEXANDER RYAN has given notice that he will contest the election of R. M. DUKE, in the Petersburg District, both for the remainder of this Congress and the next Congress.

TAX ON GAS SALES.

In response to a letter from CHARLES ROOME, President of the Manhattan Gas-light Company of New-York, announcing an appeal from the assessment of $24,182 78 for gas sold during the month of October last, upon the ground that the act of 1870, repealing all laws imposing taxes on sales, repeals the tax on gas sold, Acting Commissioner DOUGLASS, quoting the laws and various sections imposing tax on gas and also sections repealing sections of said laws, is of opinion that the question of the liability of the Manhattan Gas Company, in common with all other gas companies in the country, to be assessed and to pay taxes on all gas manufactured and consumed or sold by them, is too plain to admit of any question. But if the Manhattan Gas-light Company is of a different opinion, and if such is a decision of the Courts, the Internal Revenue Office will oppose no obstacle except to make such a defense before the Courts as may be necessary to protect the interests of the Government in the collection of the taxes which Congress has imposed.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President having appointed Gen. G. M. DODGE, of Iowa, CLARK WAGGONER, of Ohio, and R. J. MCELHANNY, of Missouri, Commissioners of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, instructions have been forwarded to them by the Secretary of the Interior to examine and report upon the third section of twenty-five miles of road and telegraph line of that Company.

ANOTHER REVENUE DECISION.

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue decided, in reply to a letter from the Assessor of the First District of Illinois, that no objection is seen to the use of water through closed pipes into the refining or purifying tubes, for the purpose of refining spirits while in the process of continued distillation; but the arrangements for introducing it into the tubes, however, must be so constructed as to preclude a possibility of obstructing the spirits from the tubes or of thereby introducing any other material than water into the spirits. With this view, the pipes should be constructed with a stopcock controlling the flow of the water, the same to be under the lock and key of the storekeeper and be instructed at each time of introducing the water to closely examine the same and see that no other materials is being introduced therewith. All the vessels and pipes through which the spirits passes must, of course, be so securely sealed as that no access can be had to the spirit while in transit. When charcoal or any other material is used in a distillery for purifying or refining spirits under this ruling, the same will not be allowed to be removed from the distillery, after being so used, until the spirit absorbed and remaining therein has been recovered therefrom. The distiller will be permitted to recover spirits from the materials so used on his distillery premises, by introducing it into the course of his original distillation, as, for instance, into the doubler, and conducting the spirit, when so recovered, through the closed pipes and vessels to the receiving-cistern.

THE INDIAN POLICY.

The Secretary of the Interior, at a recent interview with Messrs. BRUNOT and COLVER, of the Indian Commission, declared himself most warmly in accord with the policy of the Administration in its management of Indian affairs. For years, he said, he had advocated his views and kindly treatment of the Indians; and when the subject had come before the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church, at its meeting, in Iowa, to which he was a delegate, he endeavored to have that Society increase its efforts in that direction. The Secretaries of several of the religious denominations had interviews with Mr. DELANO soon after, and all expressed themselves pleased that the liberal policy so seasonably begun by Ex-Secretary COX was likely to be warmly followed by his successor. Hon. AARON A. SARGENT, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Appropriations in the House, is steadily engaged in examining and preparing the estimates for Indian expenditures for the coming year.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

From the annual statement transmitted to Congress today it appears that the Court of Claims, during the year ending Dec. 5, 1870, rendered judgments in 164 cases. The aggregate amount claimed by the parties bringing these suits against the United States was about $6,000,000. The total amount awarded was $641,000—all in favor of the claimants, except in one case where suit was brought against the United States for damages to the amount of $100,000, resulting from an alleged violation of a contract by the military authorities in Virginia.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

Official Presentation of the Credentials of Viscount Treilhard from the French Government of Defense to the President—A Quiet Ceremony.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—Viscount TREILHARD, at noon today, in accordance with a previous arrangement, called at the Executive Mansion. He was not accompanied by any one. He was in citizen's black dress, affording in this respect a strong contrast with M. PARADOL, his predecessor, who was in full court dress at the time of his reception. The new Minister was shown into the Blue Room by one of the ushers. A short time thereafter the Secretary of State arrived, and, having a few words with the Minister, excused himself for a short time and proceeded to the office of the President, who, with the Secretary, came down stairs and together entered the Blue Room. After the usual salutations, the Minister addressed the President as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to place in your hands the letter whereby the Government of the National Defense accredits me as its Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the United States of America. The friendly relations which have long existed between France and the United States, and which shall still be the object of all my efforts to maintain, will facilitate the execution of the honorable task which is confided to me. I entertain the hope, Mr. President, that I shall also be aided by the kindness of the Federal Government which I have in turn past learned to esteem, and which I have preserved a grateful remembrance.

The President replied as follows:

VISCOUNT: You are welcome as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France. Your former residence abode here in another diplomatic character gives occasion to congratulate you on your promotion. Be assured that in our intercourse with you we shall always bear in mind the origin of our kind relations with your country, and shall endeavor to preserve and strengthen them.

The President then returned to his office, and the Secretary accompanied the Minister to the door.

The credentials of Viscount TREILHARD are signed by the official delegation at Tours, namely, CREMIEUX, GAMBETTA, FOURICHON, and GLAIS-BIZOIN. He is accredited as Minister of the Government of the National Defense, there being no use of the word republic.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. HARLAN—To authorize the election of a Delegate to Congress from the Indian Territory.

By Mr. SCOTT—To repeal so much of the act of July 14, 1870, as continues in force the Treasury circular relative to the Authorizing the Postmaster-General to continue in use in the postal service a patented device for post marking, and for the more effectual cancellation of postal stamps.

TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS IN BOND.

A resolution offered by Mr. SHERMAN was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of the regulations prescribed by him for the transportation of goods in bond from foreign countries through the United States to Canada. In order to complete informally the revision of the Standing Committees, the Senate at 12:35, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW MEMBERS.

Messrs. FRANK MOREY, of Louisiana; CHAS. H. HOLMES, of New-York, and WM. P. WOLF, of Iowa, members elect to fill vacancies, presented themselves, and took the oath of office.

REPEAL OF THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. HULL introduced a bill to repeal the income tax. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Also, Sundry bills and joint resolutions introduced by Messrs. KELLOGG and MYERS.

A resolution for a new drawing for seats was offered by Mr. SCHLEE, and laid on the table by a vote of 90 to 82.

ST. CROIX RAILROAD.

The bill passed by the Senate at the last session extending the time for the construction of a railroad from St. Croix River or Lake to the west end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield, came up as the regular order of business at the morning hour. It extends four years of the time of the seven years from the 1st of May, 1865; provided, that thirty miles be completed within eighteen months and thirty miles every year thereafter. The bill was explained and advocated by Mr. TAYLOR, of Minnesota, and opposed by Mr. WOODWORTH, of Wisconsin. In reply to questions by Mr. WILSON, that the length of the road originally was 300 miles; that nearly two hundred miles are already completed and in running order; that the remainder is under contract, and that the quantity of land granted was 3,840 acres per mile.

Mr. WOOD opposed the bill, declaring it to be but a continuation of the swindling system by which the public lands have been given away to private corporations. The pretended survey was simply an entirely new grant, the original grant having lapsed.

Mr. ELA desired to offer an amendment making a land grant for railroads in New-Hampshire, but Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota, who had charge of the bill, declined to admit it. Mr. JULIAN desired to have the bill amended so as to exclude mineral land from the grant. Mr. WILSON said that the Committee had excluded iron lands excluded from the grant, and to require the Railroad Company to sell the land to actual settlers only, and in quantities not exceeding a quarter section, at not exceeding $2 50 an acre.

Mr. HAYDEN stated that 400 miles of the railroad contemplated by the bill was a new grant, not the renewal of an old one. Mr. WILSON denied that it was so to the extent of more than twenty-five miles. In reply to Mr. WOOD, he argued that as it was now admitted that the public lands could be disposed of, Congress should adopt that policy which would prove most advantageous to settlers, and that was the opening up of communication by railroads.

After further discussion by Messrs. WILSON, JULIAN, CLARKE of Kansas, and HOWE of Wisconsin, Mr. ELA moved that the bill be laid on the table, which was agreed to by a vote of 88 to 36. A motion to reconsider the vote was made, and the House having refused to lay that motion on the table by a vote of 87 to 88, it was postponed till Tuesday next.

THE SHIFTING INTEREST.

Mr. UTICH introduced a bill to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States, remitting duties on all ship-building materials, and for other purposes. Referred.

Mr. COX introduced a bill to enable United States citizens to register foreign-built vessels.

Mr. REEVES introduced a bill admitting to registry in ports of the United States certain iron and foreign-composite-built vessels.

Also, providing that from and after [illegible] 1871, no person or persons, citizens of the United States, shall own an interest in the parts thereof, in certain conditions, in any iron and composite foreign-built vessels for the foreign carrying trade; and providing that no foreign-built vessel of the class of sailing vessels to be wholly of iron, to be not less than 1,500 tons new measurement; composite sailing vessels to be not less than 1,200 tons; steam vessels, to be wholly of iron, and to be not less than 2,000 tons. Owners of all such vessels will be required to give a bond to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, with sureties in double the amount of such bond, that they shall not engage in the coasting trade between ports in the United States, also to cause to be employed on such vessels, as apprentices to learn the art of navigation and seamanship, American boys, between twelve and twenty years of age, as follows: On vessels over 1,000 and under 1,500 tons, three boys; over 1,500 and under 2,000 tons, five boys; over 2,000 and under 2,500 tons, seven boys; 2,500 and upward, ten boys. In default of compliance with the regulations, the owners of the vessels are liable to a penalty of $1,000, one half of which shall be to go to the informer, and one-half to the appropriation for Light-houses; and in case of war or insurrection, the United States is to have the right to take possession, by purchase or charter, of such vessels.

Also, to provide for the placing of such vessels on a footing of entire equality with American-built vessels in respect of rights, immunities, privileges and obligations, in so far as they may be affected by the provisions of any United States or State law, or of any treaty.

Section three repeals any acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act.

ADMIRAL AND VICE-ADMIRAL.

Mr. LOGAN asked leave to introduce and put upon the passage a bill abolishing the offices of Admiral and Vice-Admiral of the navy, the former at once and the latter when a vacancy occurs.

Mr. HALE objected.

Mr. LOGAN thereupon gave notice that he would move, on Monday next, to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

OTHER BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. PERRY—Making appropriations for certain harbors in Maine.

By Mr. JONES, of Kentucky—For the erection of United States Court-rooms, revenue offices, and a Post-office in Covington, Ky.

By Mr. BARRETT—Asking appropriation for a breakwater and harbor in California, authorizing the transfer of valid pre-emption claims to actual settlers; also, amendatory of the act of July 23, 1866, to quiet land titles in California, confirming jurisdiction on final land officers; also, amendatory of the Preemption laws, allowing joint entry by cotenants or copartners.

By Mr. CULLOM—Amendatory of the organic act of Montana.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG—To authorize the Jersey Shore National Bank of Pennsylvania to change its location.

By Mr. CHURCHILL—To exempt certain lands from the payment of Marine Hospital dues. Also, amendatory of the act of the 15th of July, 1870, relating to

AMUSEMENTS.

Othello as Hooley's Shoe-fly.

SCHLEGEL calls "Othello" a tragical Rembrandt. So far as it expresses the vivid contrast of lights and shades, darkling gloom of horror and despair, broken by electric flashes of passion, this description is felicitous enough. Yet "Othello" suggests CLAUDE no less than REMBRANDT. The glorious skies and lovely architecture of Venice, forming a background to the swart, Oriental figure of the Moor, and throwing into such pathetic relief the blasted hopes and ruined lives they look down upon, make us think of the Italian rather than the Dutch painter. The storm, too, that sweeps over Cyprus and destroys the Turkish fleet, artfully heralding the tempest of human passion and catastrophe to come, does not remind us of the still gloom of REMBRANDT, but—with the quaint figures of "our old acquaintance of the arbitrament" contrasted with the more polished Venetians—rather of SALVATOR. And so we come again to the old story that SHAKESPEARE'S colossal genius and impetuous spirit the means of all other artists, as those who illustrate him have keenly felt. How far short of the cold, mysterious terror of those sights on the battlements of Elsinore are even FUSELI'S marvelous drawings! We feel that the artist deserves our gratitude for barely suggesting, without offense of incongruity, the shadowy grandeur of the being who, "clad in complete steel," revisits the "glimpses of the moon" with his awful story of guilt and expiation. More than such suggestion cannot by expectance, we fearfully look for; and with acting, it is much the same as with painting. To fill out the idea of SHAKESPEARE'S heroes with histrionic skill is all but impossible. Yet even inferior acting of SHAKESPEARE, if it does not affront by gross ignorance or defect, will often afford revelations of beauty to make us thankful. The inspiration of the language will sometimes animate the dullest clay and lend charm to the most indifferent elocution. SHAKESPEARE took the feeble novel of GIRALDI CINTHIO, breathed into it a soul, and it became the immortal poem of OTHELLO; and so, even in mouths of little intelligence, it sinks not in the original level but by common actors and some sparks of celestial fire.

"Othello" draws upon its own throughout in our actions. No closet study alone can enable the mind to realize the proportions of the tragedy. It is only when we see the tremendous strain that is imposed on the mental and physical powers of the actor who labors to fill out the text, that we fully apprehend its meaning and its difficulties. The spectacle may also well task our toleration. We may fairly ask ourselves how many points in least way nearer perfection than the struggling tragedian comes to his. Yet the distance between his highest achievement and the highest ideal cannot be less right of, and thus an instructive balance is suggested between indulgence and severity. In such a spirit the performance of "Othello" at NIBLO'S Theatre, on Monday, may fairly be measured. That performance, while below excellence in some respects, was so far equal to, or even above it, in others as to give scope to intelligent examination and comment. It is idle to say Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY is great in the Moor. He lacks dignity for the part, whether as expressed by the barbaric loftiness of Mr. FORREST, or the Oriental suppleness of Mr. BOOTH. He lacks the prodigious power of the first-named actor and the ferocious intensity of the other. He is equal to just emphasis, again, but in the straining passages seems unequal to distinct articulation. His features, moreover, are too small and, under *Othello's* color, too destitute in individuality. His voice, although sonorous in isolated passages, needs strength for the exacting demands of the third act. His action, too, while generally graceful, is wanting both in decision and in repose. Finally, the tiger-like qualities of SHAKESPEARE'S Moor, which, just as the scratched Russian becomes a Tartar, burst through the thin civilized veneer on the subject of passion, seem so foreign to Mr. MONTGOMERY'S proper temperament as to make it all but impossible for him to simulate them. He showed us, indeed, "a free and open nature" at the outset, but not the furious being implied by *Ludovico* when he afterward asks in wonder:

"Is this the noble Moor
Whom our full Senate call all in all sway?
Could anything so possess him?"

Mr. MONTGOMERY'S *Othello* was designed to be patient as a deeply-pondered and elaborate piece of art. His action is sometimes remarkably well conceived. At the passage "Look to your wife," it is even admirable, although strangely enough the actor does not indicate the obvious rhetorical compunction in his subsequent request to *Iago* "See to't" or "thy wife to observe." His carriage is mainly if not dignified, and his elocution as fastidious as elocution is apt to be. Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT plays *Iago* better than any Shakespearean part in which we have seen him. We can almost say of the performance that it is "all-in-all sufficient." The close study that has been bestowed on it is as manifest as commendable. Subtle, intense, always alert, and often picturesque, this is an *Iago* that we can conscientiously enjoy and sit through with real satisfaction. It is Italian and malignant enough in the colloquies to fit the text, yet gay and sincere enough in outward seeming to warrant *Othello's* reflection, "This fellow's of exceeding honesty," &c. A scene what best vigorous impersonation than the late G. V. BROOKE'S—the only one with which from any points of analogy we can compare it—Mr. DAVENPORT'S *Iago* is less melo-dramatic and more natural, and fully deserved the emphatic applause it on Monday received. Such acting as this it is refreshing to see, and a pleasure to command. The Desdemona of Mrs. MARIE SHIRTS is also excellent. It is firm and decided, noticeable for considerable originality and for being very carefully read. A little more tenderness at intervals might legitimately heighten the effect of the stormier passages, but certainly the performance leaves scarcely anything to desire. Mr. ROSENCRANTZ is over-weighted in *Cassio*. He looks the dash, the chivalry, the high breeding of the unlucky lieutenant, and hardly looks a soldier to excite the doubts of even the half-distraught *Othello*. He, notwithstanding, played the difficult scenes in the second act with spirit, and evinced in them much appreciation. The *Roderigo* of Mr. VIRGIL ROWERS has the singular merit of not being made a burlesque. There is, however, a warrantable humor in the part which Mr. ROWERS leaves entirely undeveloped. He uncommon to it, meanwhile, to find a representative of Roderigo who knows and knowing will remember, that SHAKESPEARE meant this foolish person to be mirthful a gentleman, that it is with reluctance we take the least exception to Mr. ROWERS' performance.

Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS lends Desdemona to a charm. Such a figure can be well imagined to glide under the Rialto to a gondola, or to play bridesmaid at the marriage of the Adriatic. The person and dress of the lady for picturesque and practical completeness could not be surpassed, and the momentous reasons of *Othello* is therefore justified in a manner all too seldom seen. Mrs. SIDDONS' reading of Desdemona is possibly open to the objection of being rather colorless, but we can forgive almost anything in one who gives a "living reason" for the action of the drama, so lovely and so intelligible. Miss FOSSET as *Emilia* is almost equally successful in extenuating her treatment by *Iago*, and took advantage of her short but pithy opportunities toward the close to pay to his tumultuous recognition. It is satisfactory to be able to speak on the whole with so much approval of a legitimate representation, which presents the unusual feature of tolerable acting, or better, in all the chief parts instead of in a single one. No doubt the task would be easy of pointing out weak spots in this performance of "Othello," which we have dwelt on legally or passed over in silence. Such as it was, however, in addition to being the most symmetrical attempt at Shakespearean tragedy seen here in a long time, it exhibited not a little intrinsic excellence; and in judging it, we must keep in mind the supreme difficulties of the play, and not forget that an acting "is capable of pleasing the ever-whelming catastrophe in 'Othello'—the pressure of feel-

ings which followers out in a manner to [illegible] of courtesy."

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The first of the series of operatic entertainments by Signor ROSCONI and his pupils occurs this evening, at the Union League Theater.

Mr. JEROME HOPKINS' Orphan Fund Concert is to be attended this afternoon at Association Hall. "The Lady of Lyons" will be the play this evening at NIBLO'S.

Singular Suicide by a Car Driver.

About 6½ o'clock last night GEORGE KELLER, aged thirty-five, a German, residing at No. 328 Avenue C, committed suicide by jumping off the pier at the foot of East Sixteenth-street. The deceased leaves a widow and three children. He was a car driver, and being out of work for a fortnight, drank excessively. A few minutes before he sought a suicidal death he wrote the name in a slip of paper which he put in his pocket, and left the house saying bitterly as his wife followed him and endeavored to coax him back again that [illegible] A friend, named VINCENT CARPENTER, watched KELLER on the pier, and seeing him jump into the river threw himself in after, but the man refused to touch it and so was drowned. The remains were subsequently recovered and taken to the Morgue, where an inquest will be held.

Attempted Murder on Trenton, N. J.

Yesterday morning JAMES MARCH, a workman employed in the woolen-mill of SAMUEL WILSON, in Trenton, made an attempt to kill Foreman HOPKINS, one of the overseers of the establishment. HOPKINS had ordered MARCH to perform certain work, which necessitated his going to another part of the mill. Upon his refusing MARCH coolly presented a pistol and fired. He was at once arrested and committed.

DR. SILAS CAFFREY KENNEDY—$500 reward for any [illegible] case of [illegible] by [illegible] of genius. A pamphlet free. Address R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.—Advertisement.

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NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

THE EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrapper, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

It will contain a full digest of Political, Commercial and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the Daily Times of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the Times as may have interest for American residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

R. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Hanrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the paper to Americans temporarily in London.

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MARRIED.

DANA—WOODBURY.—At the Presbyterian Church, Wilkesbarre, Penn., on Tuesday, Nov. 29, by Rev. E. R. Hodge, CHARLES H. DANA, of Philadelphia, to ELLEN, only child of F. [illegible] WOODBURY, of Wilkesbarre, formerly of the City of New-York.

HAGEN—HITCHCOCK.—On Tuesday, Dec. 6, at St. Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Washburn, ADELTON HAGEN, Jr., to LIZZIE LOUISE, daughter of the late Hon. B. Hitchcock, all of this City.

TRESAWNEY—CAMPBELL.—Nov. 15, 1870, at the British Consulate, Shanghai, China, by Consul CRAIG, CHARLES TWEEY to MARY ANN, daughter of Thos. Campbell, Esq., late United States Consul at Dresden. No cards.

☞ California papers please copy.

DIED.

BELL.—On Monday evening, Dec. 5, DAVID BELL, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Seymour Coe, No. 24 Morton-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 11 o'clock.

CORNELL.—On Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 6, in this City, Mrs. CAROLINE G. CORNELL, widow of George F. Cornell.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 45 West 15th-st., on Friday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CULLEN.—On Monday, Dec. 5, at No. 10 East 45th-st., HANNAH CULLEN, aged 65 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning, Dec. 7, at 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Holy Innocents, 37th-st., near Broadway, where a mass of requiem will be celebrated for the repose of her soul.

DONALDSON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 6, Wm. DONALDSON, in the 75th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, on Thursday, 8th inst., at 4½ o'clock.

FLYNN.—On Monday, Dec. 5, Mrs. BRIDGET W. FLYNN.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 46 Morton-st.

HAYDOCK.—On the 6th inst., after a short illness, SAMUEL, son of Robert Haydock, of this City, in the 19th year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Thursday, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 352 East 52d-st.

HOPKINS.—At Bayswater, Long Island, Dec. 4, Gen. GILBERT HOPKINS, in the 79th Year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Madison-ave. and 29th-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 7, at 12 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

HOWORTH.—On Monday, Dec. 5, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZA HOWORTH, wife of Mr. Samuel Howorth, and daughter of the late Wm. Rowe, aged 53 years, 4 months and 15 days.

Friends will take place on Wednesday, Dec. 7, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, No. 61 Grand-st., Jersey City. Friends are invited.

MILDEBERGER.—On Sunday, 4th inst., ELEANOR, wife of Henry B. Mildeberger, in the 45th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 313 West 35th-st., on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PERKINS.—On Monday, Dec. 5, MARGARETTA, widow of the late Dudley Perkins.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 24 Bond-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

ROBERTS.—Suddenly, Dec. 2, at Glen Cove, Long Island, ABBIE OAKLEY, aged 8 years, only daughter of Rev. JOHN S. and EMMA M. ROBERTS, formerly of this City.

WHITE.—At Cornwall Landing, Dec. 6, Mrs. HARRIET MELVIN WHITE, only daughter of A. M. Hatch, formerly of City.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, Dec. 8, at 1 o'clock, A. M., from the residence of Mrs. John Thomas, Cornwall Landing.

WHEELER.—On Sunday, Dec. 4, 1870, at Williamsburg, L. I., GEORGE F. WHEELER, C. E. and U. S. naval chief draughtsman, aged 57 years and five months.

The relatives and friends, and members of the Wyoming Lodge, No. 448, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Grace Church, Whitestown, on Friday, Dec. 9, at 2 o'clock. Dublin, London, and Limerick papers please copy.

WILLIAMS.—At East Haddam, Conn., on Sunday, Dec. 4, HENRY HOBART WILLIAMS, M. D., formerly Assistant Surgeon United States Volunteers, aged 31 years.

WALBRIDGE.—On the 6th inst., at the Astor House, in this City, Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, aged 68. The remains will be taken to Washington for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WIDE BRACELETS.
HOOP EAR-RINGS, LARGE CROSSES,
for Holiday Presents.
HOWARD & CO.,
No. 5th Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 1870, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 11 o'clock M., and as all the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 8 M.; C and D, 9 and 2 P. M.; E and F, 10 A. M.; G and H, 10 A. M.

P. C. JONES, Postmaster.

$32 QUEBEC—$32—ROYAL MAVAGA Steamers of Cuba will be dispatched Dec. 24, 31, Jan. 7, 14, 21, 28. Agents, JOSEPH RATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 4,324.

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THE DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

JUST ISSUED,
WITH PROFUSE ILLUSTRATIONS,
THE DECEMBER NUMBERS
OF
THE S

ILLINOIS

Fall Weather in Winter—The Successor to Senator Yates—Internal Revenue—Important Railroad Changes—Abstract Alumni Mandamus—

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 2, 1872.

December has come in and gone on thus far more like April than the commencement of Winter. The sky has been clear and Indian Summer-like, the sunshine genial, with a temperature considerably above the freezing point. While at the north, west and south of us the people have been shivering with cold and enjoying snow-storms, we have been favored with the most delightful Autumnal weather. This state of things has been highly favorable to building and all out-door operations. We saw the roof go on to a block of six-story stores the other day, which were commenced in the last half of October. It keeps people at work and prevents the usual drain upon the charitable, which generally sets in with the coming on of cold weather.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

The question as to who shall be the successor of Senator YATES still agitates the politicians. It is difficult to tell who has the inside track. Two new candidates have appeared in the field since the election. Ex-Lieut.-Gov. KOERNER, of Belleville, is being somewhat strenuously urged by the German Republican Press, they claiming that that nationality is entitled to a representative on the Senate. Mr. MANNIE, of the Tribune, is also named. Mr. KOERNER is a fair man, of small calibre, and would make a good, but not an influential Senator. Mr. MANNIE is a crotchety man, of some ability, but would not make much of a figure in the Senate. They are both brought forward by the opponents of Mr. LOGAN. Judge LAWRENCE, of the Supreme Court, has also been named. The Democrats are fierce against LOGAN, and, if necessary, will form a league with the friends of any Republican candidate to defeat him.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The business of Chicago, which produces a large portion of the internal revenue, is not of the most creditable kind. Of the $681,226 collected in November, $461,226, or nine-tenths came from whisky, beer and tobacco—$382,183 being from whisky alone. A large portion of this product is consumed here, and thus inflicts additional burdens upon our people. It is not the most creditable thing in the world to have a Government run by whisky and tobacco, as now is done, to a great extent, in more ways than in supplying the financial basis. By the way, fifteen of the prescous Peoria Whisky Ring were in Chicago, a few days since, at the special request of the United States Marshal. They came on a charge of defrauding the Government largely, and were held to bail. The prosecuting witness, who was cognizant of these frauds, will probably come to grief, as the Ring have procured his arrest for forgery, and they will not stop at anything to secure his conviction and thus destroy his testimony against them. This is a dodge to which the Ring, in various places have resorted before, and frequently with success.

AIR MOTOR.

I have just been out inspecting the machinery recently put in operation here to utilize compressed air as a propelling power. The apparatus now promises to be entirely successful. Several trial trips have been made, and have proved eminently satisfactory. The following is the inventor's description of the *modus operandi* of the thing: "The compressed air is contained in four tanks built into the roof of the car. Three of these tanks are for general use, while the fourth constitutes a reserve, to be used only in cases of necessity. The tanks are built of copper, capable of holding, in all, 150 cubic feet of air, and of withstanding 250 pounds pressure to the square inch. The number and size of the tanks can be increased or lessened, according to the distance required to be run. The car is of the average size, and with all the appliances, including machinery, weighs from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds. The machinery, consisting of two small engines similar in construction to the ordinary steam-engine, but simpler, is situated under the seats, at one end, and connects with the axle at the opposite end by a crank movement. The engines are controlled with a small lever (same as locomotive), which can be used at either end of the car, as is required. The direction of the car is reversed by a simple contrivance attached to the piston rod, and may be controlled, like the throttle valve, from either end."

RAILROAD CHANGES.

There is great complaint again about the excessive freight charges of the railroads, especially on non-competing routes. For instance, the Aurora Beacon states that a dealer of that city recently received an invoice of books from New-York, the freight on which from Chicago to Aurora—forty miles—was more per hundred pounds than from New-York to Chicago. Kindred complaints come from various quarters. What with the warehouse frauds in Chicago and the excessive freights, the farmers and businessmen of the interior are being sadly fleeced. Speaking of warehouse frauds, the Tribune of this morning gives an example, from their own reports, how the thing is managed:

	Receipts.	Delivered.	On hand.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	250,000	250,000	1,000
No. 2 Spring	250,000	207,000	43,000
No. 3	40,000	8,000	32,000
Rejected	40,000	6,000	34,000
Total	580,000	226,000	110,000

That is, the inspectors inspect grain in at a lower grade and inspect it out at a higher—thus making for the owner of the elevator five and six cents on one grade, and twelve and thirteen on the other. This operation is repeated daily with the millions of bushels of grain handled here, and the farmers and country shippers are swindled by the wholesale. One good many, in looking over these reports the other day, was not a little astonished to find that he alone held more receipts by thousands of bushels than there was grain in the elevator. Them had been an over issue, and the elevator men were trading upon fictitious grain.

OUR REFORM SCHOOL.

There has been in existence in this city for fifteen or sixteen years, under a charter granted by the Legislature, a Reform School, to which boys under sixteen years of age were committed for vagrancy and petty crimes. It was supposed to be a reformatory institution. Born of the vagabond class, who were growing up into our future criminals, were sent there, put to a trade, and retained there, unless sent on a ticket-of-leave, for good conduct, until they were eighteen years of age. But, on a case brought before it, the Supreme Court, sitting at this city last week, declared the law creating the Reform School unconstitutional, as it constituted the school a prison, and that boys could not be sent there unless convicted of crime. This decision, of course, breaks up the school, which has been a most beneficent institution in its ranks, by preventing the incipient criminals which infest our streets by hundreds from becoming full-blown cribs. It deprives society of the right to protect itself from the practical criminal training of children by their parents."

MISCELLANEOUS.

St. Louis, or somebody else, has been practicing upon Chicago the ruse by which Chicago has heretofore flanked Milwaukee, much to the injury of her trade and commerce. A railroad has just been opened, by the consolidation of connecting links, which constitutes a continuous line from St. Louis to the northwestern part of this State. Unless the east and west lines from this city adopt a more liberal policy, St. Louis will be apt to draw off somewhat from our trade. It gives a section of country three hundred miles long an opportunity to trade with St. Louis, if it is any object to do so. The fourth annual session of the Alumni of Amherst College, took place at the Palmer House on Thursday evening. The attendance was not large, but those present had a good time in reviving old associations. Trade is fair for the season. Although money is reported easy at the banks, there is a general complaint in regard to the difficulty of collecting debts. The farmers are holding on to their grain quite extensively, waiting to see about that general war in Europe which is on the tapis. Although the lake is perfectly free from all obstructions, a large portion of the shipping has gone into Winter quarters.

The Recent Bold Robbery in the Town of Westfield, Mass.

From the Springfield Republican, Dec. 2.

MRS. BARNES, widow of SAMUEL BARNES, was discovered about 10 o'clock Wednesday evening, by some boys who were attracted to the spot by her groans, lying in a lot near the railway and organ-house of the New-Haven and Northampton Railroad in Westfield. Assistance was summoned, and she was taken to the house of WALTER HIGGS, near by, where she was employed as a nurse. A physician was soon in attendance, when it was apparent that she had been drugged or was under the influence of chloroform. From the effects of which she did not recover sufficiently to be questioned with the least success until Thursday, a crime seldom above a more coolly planned, brutally followed up and executed robbery than that revealed by her statement upon being able to give it. She had been to this city the day previous, and received $1,000 in cash she had collected despite fatigue, obtaining the money she wished for in three places in the city and went to West Springfield, taking the evening train from there to Westfield. On arriving there she made one or two calls on the street, and about 9 o'clock started for the residence of Mr. ENGLISH, a short cut to the railroad crossing at the foot of Prom hill, it was, going through a field. Suddenly turning round, she felt her hand upon her shoulder, saying, "Madam, your purse," at the same time stacking a black cloth over her face. Prior to the last she recollects of the transaction. Her purse, with the $900 it contained, was found to be missing. Subsequently she was discovered with a cut or slash about the head, and the back of her dress smeared with blood. After rendering her more comfortable, the rubber cloth, have pushed or carried her down the hill where she was found, as near by by her brother has with his carriage. The robber, or robbers, struck her down with the black silk handkerchief which had been saturated with chloroform to accomplish the crime. The attack being so sudden and insensibility following immediately, Mrs. BARNES is unable to give any description of the robber, and has not been able to form one of importance to interest. The police force of Westfield, consisting of but one man, Chief CLARK, has been on the alert since the commission of the crime, and yesterday afternoon a detective company, moved toward the Southwick line, instituted on the way. Both all the horses and rogues and saved daylight one of the enterprise. My wife died, and now I am married a second time and living very comfortably on a farm."

Orders for the examination of proper subjects for dissection at Cleveland, Ohio, the medical students of that city have been obliged to report to the rather questionable practice of body snatching. Last week the remains of a Mrs. LUCY ELSTON were interred at the Cleveland Cemetery, but through some accident the grave happened to have been dug in the wrong lot, and the next day the friends of the deceased took the necessary steps for a re-interment. When the dirt earth was removed it was found that the corpse had been carried away, and a log of wood substituted. The matter was at once reported to the Police, who have orders to search the colleges for the body, and, if possible, bring the guilty students to justice.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Report of Surgeon-General Barnes—Mortality Among White and Colored Troops—The Medical and Surgical History of the War to be Issued Soon.

The substance of Surgeon-General BARNES' report to Secretary BELKNAP is given below:

RICH AND WORTHLESS.

The monthly reports of sick and wounded received at this office for the fiscal year terminating June 30, 1872, represent an annual average mean strength of 30,208 white troops, 4,407 colored troops. Although the number of cases of disease in the former was at the rate of 1,158 per 1,000 of strength, and in the latter at the rate of 1,469 per 1,000 of strength, the number of deaths from disease, also, was 17 per 1,000 of strength for the former, and 21 per 1,000 of strength for the latter. The total number of deaths reported was 974, or 15 per 1,000 of strength. Of these, 646, or 10 per 1,000 of strength, died of disease, and 126, or 2 per 1,000 of strength, of wounds, accidents and injuries. The above mortality rate for white troops from disease, shows a considerable improvement over the ratios of former years. The general average of mortality from wounds, accidents and injuries, however, is that of the Indian hostilities, which still continue to exist. It is to be regretted that the figures representing the mortality from disease among the colored troops are not so favorable. The proportion of deaths from all causes to cases reported was one death to ten cases.

REPORTS FROM COLORED TROOPS.

The reports from the colored troops give the following figures: The total number of cases of white officers reported was 2,304, or 1,222 per 1,000 of strength. Of these, 5,475, or 1,809 per 1,000 of strength, were cases of disease, and 726, or 218 per 1,000 of strength, were wounds, accidents and injuries. The average number of cases under treatment for disease, was 1,809 per 1,000 of strength, and 218 per 1,000, or 2 per 1,000, for wounds, accidents and injuries. The number of deaths from all causes reported was 46, or 18 per 1,000 of strength. Of these, 31, or 12 per 1,000 of strength, died of disease, and 15, or 6 per 1,000 of strength, of wounds and injuries. It is with pleasure to be perceived that while the rate of mortality from wounds and injuries among the colored troops agrees with that among the white troops, their rate of mortality from disease is nearly double. The proportion of deaths from all causes to cases reported was 1 to 94 cases.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WAR HISTORY.

The printing of the medical volume of the first part of the Medical and Surgical History of the War is now complete. This volume contains the statistical tables representing the sickness, mortality and discharges from service on surgeon's certificate of disability, of white and colored troops during the war, and will be a work of nearly 700 pages, quarto. To secure accuracy, the tables were stereotyped as they were finally revised, and before finally sending them to press they have been thoroughly revised throughout, and every effort made to attain accuracy. With this volume will be bound the appendix to the first part of the Medical and Surgical History of the War, containing the reports of Medical Directors and other appended documents—about 400 pages. The whole of the manuscript for the surgical volume of the first part of the Medical and Surgical History of the War, authorized by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, is now prepared, and several of the more important of these reports have been printed. The statistical, descriptive and historical typical cases (with illustrative wood cuts and lithographs) of 30,000 cases of amputation, and 4,000 additional cases of resection, are in type. The printing and binding of the second part of the surgical history of the war, embracing just claims of applicants, and to defeat those that were fraudulent, under the act of Congress authorizing the payment of artificial limbs to commutation, could not be completed to the effect of law, in attempting to Washington a large number of pensioners to present their claims for the benefit of the Surgeon-General's office of injuries and medical officers, indispensable to the acquirement of the fullest knowledge of the special duties required of them, the illustrations of military surgery and of camp diseases contained in the museum have greatly promoted professional knowledge on these subjects; and it is noticeable that, in the standard German systematic works on surgery by BILLROTH and VON PITHA, in the last edition of the *English System of Surgery*, by HOLMES, in DIDOVY'S *Medicine Operatoire*, in DIDOVY'S *Medicine Legale*, and in nearly all works on military medicine and surgery printed in the last five years, the majority of the wood cuts are derived from the specimens in the United States Army Medical Museum. It is a matter of congratulation that the purpose of the Museum have become more widely known, and the field and line officers of the Army, and many practitioners in civil life, have become contributors to it. Many donations of natural history specimens of stone implements and objects of ethnological interest have been received, and a large number of human crania, including crania of ancient Mexican Indians that are now very rare, have been added to the museum. Applications for the collection, from scientific societies and individuals, have been numerous, and the museum has become widely known as a depository of ethnological specimens. Applications for specimens have been received from the Smithsonian Institution, the Agricultural Bureau, the Museum of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, the Museum of the New-York Historical Society, the Museum of the Boston Society of Natural History, the museum of the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, the museum of the Blackmore Museum, in England, and the anatomical collection at Oxford, England. Thirty volumes of photographs, and many duplicate pathological specimens and plates, are now on hand for exchange. It is scarcely necessary to submit proofs of the importance of the museum to the study of the Medical Museum. Besides affording a field of study for medical officers, indispensable to the acquirement of the fullest knowledge of the special duties required of them, the illustrations of military surgery and of camp diseases contained in the museum have greatly promoted professional knowledge on these subjects; and it is noticeable that, in the standard German systematic works on surgery by BILLROTH and VON PITHA, in the last edition of the *English System of Surgery*, by HOLMES, in DIDOVY'S *Medicine Operatoire*, in DIDOVY'S *Medicine Legale*, and in nearly all works on military medicine and surgery printed in the last five years, the majority of the wood cuts are derived from the specimens in the United States Army Medical Museum. It is a matter of congratulation that the purpose of the Museum have become more widely known, and the field and line officers of the Army, and many practitioners in civil life, have become contributors to it. Many donations of natural history specimens of stone implements and objects of ethnological interest have been received, and a large number of human crania, including crania of ancient Mexican Indians that are now very rare, have been added to the museum. Applications for specimens

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MANHATTAN, Capt. TOWNS, Dec. 14, at 7 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. [illegible], Dec. 21, at 7 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHITNEY, Dec. 28, at 7 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. [illegible], Jan. 4, at 7 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. [illegible], Jan. 11, at 7 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. [illegible], Jan. 18, at 7 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. [illegible], Jan. 25, at 7 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80 currency.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 22 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
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INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.
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CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 24, 2 P. M.
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And every subsequent SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
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For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
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Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
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ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage allowed each adult.
Medicine, wines, and stores free of charge.
Dec. 20, HENRY DRAUNOUT, Capt. Gray, connects at Yokohama with steamer for Shanghai.
Jan. 4, [illegible], will leave San Francisco, Pac. R. R. Co.'s dock, foot of Third-st., at 12 M.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, Dec. 19.
Freight for Central America, South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Dec. 17, inst. All the usual facilities afforded shippers for through inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 1 Battery-place.
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MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 1.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. F. [illegible], Feb. 1.
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COLUMBIA, Capt. [illegible], Dec. 15
MISSOURI, Capt. W. B. [illegible], Dec. 22
For freight or passage apply at
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA (DIRECT) AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Havana Mail Steamship Line.
Leaving Pier NAT'L DOCK, foot of Canal-st., N. R., at 3 P. M.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Friday, Dec. 9.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Saturday, Dec. 24.
CITY OF MEXICO, Pinkerton.....Wednesday, Jan. 4.
For freight or passage apply at the office, No. 53 Broadway.
F. ALEXANDER & CO., Agents.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.
Atlantic Mail Steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, will sail Dec. 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply at No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN, LIVINGSTON or GAUL,
THURSDAY, Dec. 8, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 10, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCHILD, SATURDAY, Dec. 10, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 6 and 8 Bowling-green.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent, A. G. & G. R. R. Co., No. 5 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.
Pier No. 2 N. R. The steamer R. P. Cook will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Delaware Breakwater and Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. Leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen who are afraid of the confusion of Europe, when at Calais, can, by sending a courier, should never leave Paris without him. His services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodations, and in guiding the traveler from imposition, and in saving a large amount of expenses to which they are exposed as visitors part of the Continent. Gentlemen can address their letters and travelling servants may present themselves personally, applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 9 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports procurable to travelers, issued by J. C. HOMES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
The well-known steamer [illegible]
THOS. C. MORRELL, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Barrow-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, foot of Barrow-st., North River, or to
E. K. RAFFERTY & CO.,
No. 181 Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE,
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 PER CENT. & OVER,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDISPUTED CHARACTER.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.
INVESTMENT PAPER
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
No. 2 Wall-st.
N. B.—First-class investment securities, yielding SAVING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE LOANER'S BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
(ORGANIZED UNDER STATE CHARTER.)
"Continental Life" Building.
NO. 52 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL.....$500,000
Subject to Increase to.....$1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
WILLIAM WEBB, E. F. BARNEY, EDGAR W. CROWELL, SHEPHERD E. KNAPP, EDGAR T. BROWN, ARCHIBALD A. BLISS and DORE RUSSELL.
This Bank negotiates LOANS, makes COLLECTIONS, Advances on SECURITIES and receives DEPOSITS.
FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST paid on CURRENT BALANCES, and interest will be allowed on special agreement.
FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST paid on CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand.
DORE RUSSELL, President. A. F. WILMARTH, Vice-President.

COLLECTIONS.
Howes & Macy, Bankers,
No. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the United States, Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills Collected, and other banking business transacted.
JOHN HOWES,
ABNER MACY,
ARCHD MCKINLAY, } Agents.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
THE ONLY COMPLETED AND ONLY THROUGH RAILROAD CONNECTION BETWEEN THE OHIO RIVER AND THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.
Apply to
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 24 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
The sufferers by the late fire of the Atlantic and other mutual companies can obtain the prices for their scrip at the office of
WM. C. GILMAN,
Dealer in Marine and Fire Insurance Scrip,
No. 54 William-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
No. 20 WILLIAM-ST.
Issue letters of credit on pr. [illegible] and [illegible] Europe, China, India, Australia, Mexico, South America, the West Indies, and all parts of the world.
Agents for the State of the Panama Railroad Company.

BANK OF
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS
issued for use in Europe, China, India, the East and West Indies, and South America.
Drafts and time bills of exchange, payable in Europe and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates.
Deposits received, Loans negotiated, Collections made, Exchanges, Coin and Bullion bought and sold.
Drafts on Montreal and Branches in Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills Collected, and other banking business transacted.
JOHN JAQUAY, Manager.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
EAST TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
THE ONLY COMPLETED AND ONLY THROUGH RAILROAD CONNECTION BETWEEN THE OHIO RIVER AND THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.
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Issue letters of credit on pr. [illegible] and [illegible] Europe, China, India, Australia, Mexico, South America, the West Indies, and all parts of the world.
Agents for the State of the Panama Railroad Company.

BANK OF
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS
issued for use in Europe, China, India, the East and West Indies, and South America.
Drafts and time bills of exchange, payable in Europe and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates.
Deposits received, Loans negotiated, Collections made, Exchanges, Coin and Bullion bought and sold.
Drafts on Montreal and Branches in Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills Collected, and other banking business transacted.
JOHN JAQUAY, Manager.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO,
Principal and interest payable in New-York City, in gold, January and July, at [illegible] New-York.
Principal payable 1885.
For sale by
CALLAGHAN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 9 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.
FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office in the city of Detroit, Michigan, on Wednesday, the 14th day of December, 1870, from the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of thirteen directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may then be brought before the meeting.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 1st day of April and 1st day of October of each year, for the purpose of making out lists of stockholders entitled to vote at the annual meeting and to receive dividends.
The transfer books will be closed on the 1st day of December, 1870, for the annual meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. KNAPP TRUESDELL, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS IN sums of $500 and upwards, by the undersigned, on approved real estate security, payable promptly, when desired; business strictly confidential; applications only dealt with.
WM. BINGHAM, Jr., & CO., No. 2 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.
NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
(Established by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 130 BLEECKER-ST.
FINANCE COMMITTEE:
HENRY D. COOKE, (of Jay Cooke & Co.) Chairman.
W. S. HUNTINGTON, First National Bank, Washington, D. C.
J. MADISON BELL, Second Comptroller of the United States Treasury.
LEWIS CLEAVELAND, Internal Revenue Department.
L. R. TUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer of the United States.
DEPOSITS OVER $1,000,000.
Rates of interest specially allowed to depositors in quantity blocks of thirty-day interest from date of deposit, on sums of one hundred thousand dollars and upwards, and on sums of fifty thousand dollars and upwards, semi-monthly. Interest paid on current balances, amounting to three thousand dollars and upwards, monthly. Interest paid on current balances, amounting to one thousand dollars and upwards, quarterly. Interest paid on current balances, amounting to five hundred dollars and upwards, semi-annually. Interest paid on current balances, amounting to one hundred dollars and upwards, annually. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one hundred dollars and upwards, annually. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to fifty dollars and upwards, semi-annually. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to twenty-five dollars and upwards, quarterly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to ten dollars and upwards, monthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to five dollars and upwards, weekly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, daily. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, hourly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, minutely. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, secondly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, thirdly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, fourthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, fifthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, sixthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, seventhly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, eighthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, ninthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, tenthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, eleventhly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, twelfthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, thirteenthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, fourteenthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, fifteenthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, sixteenthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, seventeenthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, eighteenthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, nineteenthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, twentiethly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, twenty-firstly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, twenty-secondly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, twenty-thirdly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, twenty-fourthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, twenty-fifthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, twenty-sixthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, twenty-seventhly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, twenty-eighthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, twenty-ninthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, thirtiethly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, thirty-firstly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, thirty-secondly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, thirty-thirdly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, thirty-fourthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, thirty-fifthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, thirty-sixthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, thirty-seventhly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, thirty-eighthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, thirty-ninthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, fortiethly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, forty-firstly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, forty-secondly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, forty-thirdly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, forty-fourthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, forty-fifthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, forty-sixthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, forty-seventhly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, forty-eighthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, forty-ninthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, fiftiethly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, fifty-firstly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, fifty-secondly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, fifty-thirdly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, fifty-fourthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, fifty-fifthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, fifty-sixthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, fifty-seventhly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, fifty-eighthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, fifty-ninthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, sixtiethly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, sixty-firstly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, sixty-secondly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, sixty-thirdly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, sixty-fourthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, sixty-fifthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, sixty-sixthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, sixty-seventhly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, sixty-eighthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, sixty-ninthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, seventiethly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, seventy-firstly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, seventy-secondly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, seventy-thirdly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, seventy-fourthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, seventy-fifthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, seventy-sixthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, seventy-seventhly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, seventy-eighthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, seventy-ninthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, eightiethly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, eighty-firstly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, eighty-secondly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, eighty-thirdly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, eighty-fourthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, eighty-fifthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, eighty-sixthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, eighty-seventhly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, eighty-eighthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, eighty-ninthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, ninetiethly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, ninety-firstly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, ninety-secondly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, ninety-thirdly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, ninety-fourthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, ninety-fifthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, ninety-sixthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, ninety-seventhly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, ninety-eighthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, ninety-ninthly. Interest paid on deposits of children, amounting to one dollar and upwards, one hundredthly.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 692 and 694 Grand-st., cor. Leonard-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
JOHN McCARTY, President.
W. A. [illegible], Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 32d-st. and Third-av.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday evening from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
C. T. [illegible], President.

DIVIDENDS.
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH FOURTH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.
A DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of December, 1870, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1871.
A DIVIDEND of Three per cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 15th of December next to the holders of record at the time, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be presented and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 15 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.
NOTICE.
A Dividend of Three and one-half per cent. for the current year has been declared on the capital stock of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, payable at this office on the 20th inst. The transfer books will close on this date, and reopen on the 1st of January next.
M. K. JESUP, President.

BEEKMAN INSURANCE COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The undersigned will pay stockholders the only cash dividend which this Company will ever make, on presentation of certificates, by holders thereof, at this office.
No. 160 Pearl-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.
WM. F. BEEKMAN, President.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.
A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable in Gold on the common stock, and Five in per Cent. Gold on the preferred stock, free of Government tax, at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., on the 20th day of December next. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th day of December next, and reopened on the 21st day of December next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
H. K. PORTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 61 EAST 26TH-ST., Corner of Fourth-av.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1870.
The Scrip Certificates of this Company, issued in payment for Construction, Rolling Stock, Real Estate, Rent of Leased Roads, Interest on Bonds, and Dividends, will be received in payment for Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Company, at par, on and after the 15th day of December, 1870.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF HARLEM PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
No. 61 EAST 26TH-ST., Corner of Fourth-av.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1870.
THE COUPONS ON THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. Gold bonds, due Dec. 1, 1870, will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at Delmonico's, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York, or Munroe & Co., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris.
CHARLES VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

MARBLE MANTELS.
MANTELS AND MARBLE-WORK FOR BANKS, Offices, Dwellings, &c., at lowest prices.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,
No. 66 Crosby-st., between Bond and Great Jones.

GAS FIXTURES, &c.
FINE CHANDELIERS
AND
GAS-FIXTURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT LOW PRICES.
IN MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT AND SHORT NOTICE.
MINTURN, GALE & CO.,
BRONZE IMITATION BRONZE
AND
DESIGNS UNEQUALLED IN EXCELLENCE.
DWELLINGS, HOTELS, STORES, HALLS,
CHURCHES, &c.
ALSO, GILT BRONZE AND ENAMELLED CLOCKS.
These goods are manufactured by skilled workmen, and we have the best facilities for producing the best work and always supplying to the architect imported designs.
MITCHELL, VANCE & CO.,
SALESROOMS, 707 BROADWAY,
Manufactory, 24th-st. and Mitchell-pl., East River, New-York City.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, bedroom communicating, with or without board; private family; terms moderate. No. 5 Clinton-place.
A FEW WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, at No. 47 West 27th-st., between Fifth and Sixth-avs. A parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board. Also, a few single rooms. Private family. Location central.
TO LET, UNFURNISHED, TWO OR three rooms, en suite, first floor; to gentleman or lady; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 6 East 16th-st., between Broadway and Fifth-av.
NO. 25 WEST 16TH-ST.—BRIGHT parlors and bedrooms, with or without board; private table; references exchanged.
APARTMENTS TO LET.—SEVERAL handsomely-furnished and very desirable apartments in a good location; inquire of CHARLES C. WEBB, No. 764 Broadway, New-York.
FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY.—One parlor and one front bedroom, also one large back room, suitable for two gentlemen; also, one large front room, suitable for one gentleman; all on second floor; references required. No. 6 East 22d-st., Broadway corner.
A VERY PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLY-FURNISHED ROOM, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; also, a few first-class transient boarders; private residence; terms moderate. No. 27 East 22d-st., between Broadway and Fourth-av.
A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A handsomely-furnished front room, comfortably furnished, with board; location central; references required. No. 28 West 22d-st.
FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND-STORY, suitable for gentlemen and wife, or two gentlemen; also, one single room; breakfast if desired. No. 27 West 22d-st., near Broadway.
HANDSOME SUITES OF ROOMS OR single; highest references given and required. No. 6 East 22d-st., between Broadway and Fifth-av.
PLEASANT ROOM TO RENT, WITH board. No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and Fourth-av.
NO. 74 LEXINGTON-AV.—ROOMS TO let, with or without board; private family; terms moderate.
FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, EN suite and single, at No. 6 East 16th-st., between Broadway and Fifth-av.
NO. 6 WEST 26TH-ST.—ROOMS TO let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and wife or gentlemen only; private family.
NO. 379 STRAY, SECOND FLOOR, A handsome front room, with or without board; private family; terms moderate.
PARTIES DESIRING HOUSES, OR rooms with or without board, apply at Evening Post Office, No. 166 Greenwich-st.
FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD, AT No. 32 Waverley-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN good neighborhood, for a family of three adults; must be reasonable. Address, with location and terms, WM. SINCLAIR Tribune Office.
ROOMS WANTED IN BROOKLYN; small family. Address, with location and terms (within ten minutes of ferry), F. B., Box 101, Tribune Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH N. SCOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 14 West 14th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January, 1871. Dated New-York, the 31st day of July, 1870.
MARY M. SCOTT,
WILLIAM WATSON,
ALFRED HEATHAM,
JOSEPH N. SCOTT,
Executors.

PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET KILGOUR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 149 West 23d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of June, 1870. Dated New-York, the 14th day of June, 1870.
JAMES L. CONNOLLY, Executor.

PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL W. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., No. 20 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next. Dated New-York, the 25th day of August, 1870.
ANNA A. ROGERS, Administratrix.
JOHN BLOODGOOD, Administrator.

PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT HORNBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 61 Fifth-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of September, 1870. Dated New-York, the 2d day of March, 1870.
HARRIETT MARQUIS, Executrix.

PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTHONY FORSTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 91 Fifth-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September, 1870. Dated New-York, the 1st day of March, 1870.
THEODORE DOREMUS, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Oct. 31, 1870.
WHEREAS, By an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to authorize the Governor to lease the Western and Atlantic Railroad, the property of the State, together with all of the rights and privileges appertaining thereto," passed May 13, 1870, the Governor is authorized to lease the said railroad, for the term of 99 years, to any person or persons, or to any company or corporation, subject to certain conditions and restrictions, as to rates of freight and passage, and as to the time within which the said railroad is to be put in repair, and to the payment of the rent reserved to the State; and
WHEREAS, The Governor is required by the said act to give public notice of the time and place when and where he will receive proposals for the lease of the said railroad, and to lease the same to the person or persons, company or corporation, who will pay the highest rent to the State, and who will comply with the conditions and restrictions of the said act; and
WHEREAS, The Legislature reserves to itself the right from time to time to make additional rules and regulations in relation to the said railroad, and to impose additional conditions and restrictions upon the lessee, not inconsistent with the said act, and to require the lessee to comply with the same; and
WHEREAS, The Legislature reserves to itself the right to purchase the said railroad, at any time after the expiration of ten years from the date of the lease, upon the payment to the lessee of the amount of its capital stock, with interest thereon, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, from the time of the purchase, deducting therefrom the amount of all dividends declared by the lessee, and all moneys received by the lessee from the net earnings of the said railroad, and from the sale of the bonds and stock of the lessee, and from the proceeds of the sale of the property of the lessee, and from the procee

COLLISION AT SEA.

A Fatal Disaster in a Fog off Barnegat.

Two Steamers Run Together—Both Badly Damaged—One Man Killed—Coroner's Inquest.

About 11 o'clock Monday night a collision occurred in the open sea, between Barnegat and Sandy Hook, of the steamer *Champion*, of the Charleston line, and the *Isaac Bell*, of the Old Dominion Steam-ship Company. Both vessels were badly injured, and on board the *Isaac Bell* one man was killed. The *Champion* was at the time on her way to this City, from Charleston, S. C., and carried a cargo of miscellaneous merchandise and about fifteen passengers. Nothing of any importance occurred during the voyage until the vessel neared off that part of the New-Jersey coast known as the Woodlands, about twenty miles south of Sandy-Hook, when a dense fog was encountered. The vessel continued on her way in the Bay, but the fog became so dense that the passage became dangerous. The steamer's lights were unable to penetrate the surrounding darkness, and to give notice of their position to approaching vessels the whistle was blown continuously. The officers were on deck, and all hands were on the lookout. Toward midnight the Captain heard the whistle of a steamer coming toward him, and answered with the usual signals to go to port.

Every effort was made to avoid the collision, but it proved a needless task to attempt. The vessels approached each other, orders were hurriedly given, directions were shouted from one vessel to the other, but in the darkness and confusion the words were lost. The engines of both vessels were stopped, but the impetus of the *Champion* was too great, and she struck the *Isaac Bell* with terrific force on the starboard side, smashing her guards and carrying away her wheel-house.

The damage sustained by the *Champion* is slight in comparison with that inflicted upon the *Isaac Bell*. On the *Champion* a hole was torn in the port side of the bow, and had a hole knocked in her about eight feet long and four feet wide, about six feet above the water-line, and also had her bulwarks badly crushed and splintered. But in all her injuries were above water, her condition was not serious, and her sailing capacities were not impaired.

ON BOARD THE ISAAC BELL.

The case was different with the *Isaac Bell*. She left her dock Monday afternoon, and started on her voyage south. The passage through the Narrows and down the Bay was as uneventful as such passages usually are, and when the night closed in, and the vessel stood out into the open sea, she encountered the fog that caused her misfortune. Those off the Woodside Coal-Wharf, who was on deck, heard the fog-whistle of the *Champion* and answered it. The engines were slowed to one bell, and finally stopped. The head-light of the approaching steamer was seen about one point and a half on the starboard bow, but the vessels were so close together that no effort on the part of either could avert the threatened collision. The *Champion* came on and struck the *Isaac Bell* on the starboard side, forward of the paddle. The iron bow of the *Champion* ran the entire width of the vessel for a distance of nearly eight feet, plowing into the very timbers, and crushing the outer planking into atoms. The *Champion* then glanced off and struck the wheel-house, cutting it from the sides of the vessel and reducing the iron wheel within it to a mass of wreck. The bow of the *Champion* crashed through the wheel and struck the shaft with such violence as to bend it, and it must have been at the moment that her own injuries were received. The wheel was almost cut off, and being from the shaft a shapeless mass of wood and iron, spokes, etc., the whole twisted together, that had so often beaten back the angry waves and brought the vessel safely through many storms, were bent up and knotted like a ball of wire; but such was the quality of the metal, that it did not break. Not a rivet was started, the entire wheel, bent into a shapeless mass, clung to the vessel's side as though unwilling to lose its position. After the collision the vessels separated, and both were stopped that their condition might be examined. It was soon ascertained that neither vessel was sinking, but the *Isaac Bell*, being unable to use her machinery, was taken in tow by the *Champion*, and conducted up to Quarantine, where a tug-boat was procured and she was taken up to her dock. The *Isaac Bell* had on board a mixed cargo, and about seven passengers, all of whom were badly frightened, but none of them were injured. One of the sailors, named BENJAMIN JAMES, was killed. At the time of the accident he was leaning over the rail, at the side of the wheel-house, and was struck on the right shoulder by the bow of the *Champion*, his arm was crushed, severed from his body, and fell into the water. The crash of the wheel-house immediately followed, and the entire mass, as it went overboard, struck him, throwing him to the deck a corpse. The body was terribly mangled, and was taken up by his companions and carried below. When the steamer arrived at her dock, Pier No. 47 North River, notice was sent to the Coroner's office. Later in the afternoon Coroner SHINE came on board, and, after summoning a jury and viewing the body, adjourned the inquest until Monday next. JAMES had been employed upon the steamer for some time, and was thought well of by all on board. He leaves a wife and two children in Massachusetts. They have already been informed of their loss, and the remains will soon be forwarded for interment. The Company deeply regret the fate of their workman, and will do all in their power to help his widow and orphans.

The damage inflicted upon the *Isaac Bell* amounts to about $20,000, and as repairs will take some time, her cargo was immediately transferred to two other smaller steamers, the *Hatteras* and *Virginia*, which will sail south to-day. The *Isaac Bell* is one of the largest steamers belonging to the Company, and her loss at this season of the year is severely felt.

The repairs on the *Champion* will not cost over $1,000, and she will be ready for sea again in a short time. The whole affair is looked upon as entirely accidental. So far as can be ascertained no blame for it, though the Coroner's inquest over the body of the unfortunate BENJAMIN JAMES may bring out some facts which at present are unknown.

A Brig Run Down—One Man Killed.

The brig *Samuel Larrabee*, from Bangor, Me., for New-York, with a cargo of lumber, was run into at 4 o'clock A. M., yesterday, by the steam-boat *Old Colony*, staving in her starboard side, and killing one man, whose name is unknown. The accident occurred during a dense fog. So far as has been ascertained, no blame is attached to the officers of either of the vessels.

The ferry-boat *Jersey City*, on the 2:15 o'clock trip from Jersey City to Cortlandt-street, last night, collided with the ferry-boat *Hoboken City*, of the same line. But little damage was done, although the wildest excitement prevailed among the passengers.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge COX, WILLIAM J. RAE, whose name is not unknown to the records of the Court, was committed on a charge of conspiracy to defraud B. W. PLUMB out of $2,300 worth of jewelry, in conjunction with GEORGE RAPHAEL, a jeweler, of No. 65 Chirch-street. It appears, on the evidence, that about the 24th of last November, Mrs. ELIZA LYNCH, of No. 782 Broadway, commissioned Mr. PLUMB to dispose of a diamond cross, an amethyst ring and brooch for her. RAPHAEL introduced PLUMB to RAE, and RAE, taking the jewelry, went with PLUMB to No. 49 Broadway, pretending that a man to be found there would purchase them. Asking PLUMB to wait a moment, RAE disappeared within the building and left at his pawnbroker's. Afterward, RAE obtained a loan of $600 on the jewels from HATHAN LEOPOLD, broker, No. 32 Nassau-street. RAPHAEL has not been found.

Capt. STRENGER, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, reported to Superintendent KELSO, yesterday, that the premises of J. TUBGIS, No. 10 Dey-street, had been entered by burglars, the safe broken open, and one United States bonds of the issue of 1868, for $500 each, stolen, with some other articles of little value. It appears that the burglars must have secreted themselves during Saturday night at No. 4 Dey-street, and during the night, crossing the roofs of the intervening buildings, gained an entrance into No. 10 by forcing open the outside. They had all of Sunday to operate upon the safe and make their escape, which they must have done by the same way they entered, as during Sunday night Officer DUTCHER, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, found the street doors of No. 4 unfastened and secured it. The case has been referred to Chief-Detective IRVING, who has given it in charge to some of his most experienced detectives.

The West Side Association met yesterday afternoon at No. 4 Wall-street, Mr. W. S. WHITMORE, President, in the chair. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: WM. R. JONES MARTIN, President; J. F. HOPPER, Secretary; R. H. ARKENBURG, Treasurer; and W. A. WHITECK, Courtland Palmer, John E. Jones, R. H. Arkenburg, W. C. H. Waddell, James T. King, Marshall O. Roberts, David H. Knapp, Phillip G. Weaver, Benjamin F. Beekman, Roswell E. Hatch, J. W. Pierson, James Monteith, Charles Stanford, Charles S. Webb, V. K. Stevenson, Jonathan Edgar, A. S. Jarvis, Daniel F. Tieman, W. F. Blodgett, Lewis B. Brown, Cyrus Clark, John T. Daly, C. F. Livermore, Fernando Wood, and Andrew Carrigan, Executive Committee.

Two French wrestlers, with all the paraphernalia of their profession, took up a warlike position on Printing-house square, yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to demonstrate their tactics to an admiring crowd of spectators. While the sport was at its highest point, two Yahoo-like guardians of the peace made their appearance on the scene, and thinking, perhaps, that the strength of two Frenchmen could be more easily conquered by the strength of one Gulliver, and ignorant of the fact that much to the annoyance of the men and boys there assembled.

EDWARD BRENN, of No. 619 East Eighty-third-street, was assaulted at an early hour yesterday morning, at the corner of Second-avenue and Eighty-ninth-street, by a stranger who had been with him in a street-car and had left with him at Ninety-sixth-street. The stranger, while walking at his side, suddenly struck him on the side of the face with a stone, knocking him down, and the next-end, snatching his gold chain, run away. The cries of BRENN brought up Roundsman MURRAY and Officer LEON, of the Twenty-third Precinct, while the latter was yet in sight, but they were unable to overtake him.

A ten-days' meeting will be held in the Forty-sixth-street M. E. Church, commencing Tuesday next. Preaching every afternoon at 3 o'clock, evening services commencing at 7½ o'clock. There will also be a grand reunion service, closing up the ten-days' meeting, of all the former pastors, members and friends of Forty-third-street on Christmas Day, Dec. 25. Particulars will be announced next week. The Preacher Band, Sessions, HALSTEAD, leader, will conduct the services on Sunday, the 18th instant.

JOSEPH HARTWICK, a joiner, carrying what appeared yesterday, by Mr. TAYLOR, Special Agent of the Post-Office with several letters in his possession which were not addressed to any places on his route. He failed to furnish any reason for having them in his possession, and was locked up in default of $1,000 bail to await an examination at the United States Commissioner's office to-day, on a charge of embezzlement.

As MARY ANN CONROY, of No. 80 Hamilton-street, was standing at the corner of Second-avenue and Catharine-street, yesterday morning, as a young target practiser, named JAMES GALLAGHER, of No. 78 Catharine-street, was in the act of inserting his hand into her dress-pocket. Being arrested before its contents met any plunder, the fellow was committed by Justice DOWLING, and as soon after the same magistrate convicted him in the Special Sessions of stealing, and sentenced him to the Penitentiary for six months.

The Fair of the Church of the Holy Light and Hope for the Armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, Thirty-fifth-street and Broadway, and will remain open during the week from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Keating's Band is in attendance. The Fair is very attractive in its character, and, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather of the season, the one under consideration has thus far been liberally patronized.

JAMES HOGAN, a laborer, aged forty years, and residing at No. 12 Roosevelt-street, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, at the Tombs, charged with an assault upon JOHN KAUCHUK, a Chinaman, of No. 16 Roosevelt-street, on which he stabbed in the arm with a pocket-knife. HOGAN was held for trial. The row grew out of the attempt made by a gang of ruffians to obtain possession of a young Chinese woman.

Last night a crowded meeting of the Superintendents of the Evangelical Sunday-schools of New-York (of which there are over 400) took place at the chapel of the Twenty-sixth-street Collegiate Reformed Church. The object was "The Superintendent's difficulties and how to remedy them." Among those present were Messrs. RALPH WELLS, J. B. VINCENT, D. S. ST. JOHN ROOSA and others.

Marshal SHAFFER took his departure for Washington last evening, for the purpose of urging Congress to make an appropriation for the several thousand Special United States Deputy Marshals and Supervisors who were appointed to act during the recent election. The reason that the latter have not received any pay for their services is that no fund exists from which to obtain the money.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, Sergt. JEREMIAH J. BROOKS was transferred from the Twenty-third Precinct to the Sixth, in place of Sergt. DANIEL DWYSFORT, who was transferred to the Twenty-third. Patrolman JAMES WILLIAMSON, of the Twenty-first Precinct, and doorman ISAAC B. SMITH, Twenty-third Precinct, were dismissed from the Department.

CHARLES BOSSUET, of No. 9 James-street, was assaulted, at an early hour yesterday, in Chatham-street, by some unknown ruffians, and received a deep cut on the head. He was found by the Police in a dazed condition and taken to the Park Hospital. He could give no description of his assailants, and consequently none of them have been arrested.

The New-York Society of practical Engineering will hold their regular monthly meeting this (Wednesday) evening, in the room of the Geographical Society, Cooper Union Building. A paper on "Submarine Torpedoes" will be read by Mr. ROBERT WAIN, late of the United States naval service.

Eleven men were arraigned, yesterday, before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, as vagrants. They had applied for lodgings at the Fifth Ward Police Station, and stated that they had no means of support. As the prisoners denied all the other statements to the Police, the Magistrate discharged them from custody.

GEO. G. LAMBERTSON, aged thirty-seven, and a clairvoyant, died yesterday, at No. 220 West Nineteenth-street, from a dose of chloroform, caused by a constant and indiscreet use of morphine. The Board of Health ordered an inquest by Coroner FLYNN.

Two barrels of choice tobacco were confiscated in Collector HARLOW'S District for fraud, yesterday, they having been shipped from Virginia as containing corn. A suit for the forfeiture of the property will be commenced in the United States District Court.

The Attorney-General of the State of New-York, acting under power granted by Judge LEONARD, of the Supreme Court, has commenced a suit to dissolve the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Corporation, and abolish the franchises.

This evening the Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association will give a reception at Association Hall. The annual report will be read, and addresses made by Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., W. E. DODGE, Jr., and S. B. CHITTENDEN, Esq.

GEORGE GROTE was held at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for stabbing WILLIAM KELLY, of No. 47 West Forty-seventh-street, in the face with a knife.

The retaking of the census of this City has not yet been commenced, but it is probable that the work will be undertaken as soon as Congress has passed the requisite act.

The new Court-house Commissioners met in private session yesterday. Their session was remarkably brief one, and it is understood that no business whatever was transacted.

Mr. JAMES SHIELDS was sworn in yesterday as a Deputy Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments.

BROOKLYN.

The Board of Fire Commissioners held a meeting yesterday, and passed a resolution requiring the Inspector of Buildings to report daily at head-quarters between 10 A. M. and 12 M. This action was rendered necessary by the conduct of the present incumbent, FREDERICK MILLER, who has generally succeeded in keeping himself completely out of the way that his presence at any time at the office was an event of unusual occurrence.

The Board of Education met last evening, Mr. JOHN W. HUNTER presiding. The charges made against Mrs. COGGER, first assistant of School No. 3, were discussed at length. The lady is charged with insubordination, but it is said the principal cause of the trouble is a jealousy between the lady and Mr. CLARK, the Principal of the school. Some of the members gallantly espoused the cause of the lady, while others insisted that she should be turned out. A resolution was offered to the effect that the Committee declare the positions of Mr. CLARK and Mrs. COGGAN vacant, but this was lost. It was finally decided to close the school on the 20th of this month, and then reorganize it.

A number of officers attached to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, under the direction of the President, Mr. HENRY BERGH, started themselves as a corps of observation at the Fulton Ferry about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and after some little time pounced upon seven of the teams of the City Railway Company, which they declared to be unfit for service, and ordered them to be taken out. The order was complied with, and the officers retired satisfied.

Superintendent HARMAN and JOHNSON, accompanied by S. R. CHITTENDEN and S. S. GRISWOLD, is the interest of the citizens, visited the Morgue, yesterday to inspect the new furniture just put in by the Jail Committee. The investigation showed that the Committee had swindled the citizens to the extent of $50 per cent, in the entire amount expended, or all about $1,000, as near as could be ascertained.

Despite the efforts of the Health Board the small-pox appears to be making considerable headway in the fifteenth Ward. One of the principal difficulties in the case is that presented by the people of the infected district, who appear to do all in their power to keep secret all cases of the disease when it breaks out. Four additional cases were discovered yesterday.

The jury in the case of JOHN H. HEGGD, tried yesterday in the Court of Sessions, on the charge of selling 1,000 bushels of OYSTERS, failed to agree, and it being understood that they were given for acquittal and one for conviction, on motion of the District-Attorney, the accused was discharged.

JACOB SCHELMAKER, a German, who removed three of his children sick of the small-pox, from Debevoise-street to Myrtle-avenue, in order to conceal them from the Health officers, was arrested yesterday, and fined $25 by Justice WALSH for the transaction.

During the past month Mr. HORACE HOLT, Property Clerk of the Police Department, had $3,449 worth of recovered property deposited with him, of which $2,139 was returned to the owners, and the remaining $940 remains on hand.

THOMAS JACKSON, a gentleman of color, and WILLIAM DONOHUE, a native of the Green Isle, were arraigned yesterday in the United States Court for illegal voting. Both pleaded not guilty, and were held for trial.

LONG ISLAND.

About the 1st of November, SANFORD BROWN, eldest son of DAVID BROWN, late of Dix Hill, deceased, applied by petition for letters of administration on the estate of his father to Surrogate RUSH, of Queens County. Yesterday the widow of DAVID BROWN also made application for letters, and stated as have SKILLMAN BRUSH joined with her as administrator. The widow is over seventy years old, and incapable of reading or writing, and the son declares that she is incompetent to administer the estate, and that BRUSH has undue influence over her. As the estate is a valuable one, a long contest will probably be had before the matter is settled.

The second meeting in Suffolk County in favor of the five-millions Presbyterian fund was held yesterday at Sag Harbor. Addresses were delivered by Drs. WELLS and VANDYKE, of Brooklyn, and STEBBINS, of Astoria, and a committee of Suffolk County residents was appointed to solicit subscriptions. The meeting was largely attended, and the utmost interest in the matter was manifested.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A laboring man named BALL got on board of an express train of the Hudson River Railroad, which left the City at 4 o'clock on Monday night, or in its approach to Yonkers, and jumped upon the platform of a baggage car. Immediately upon the train's arrival at the station he was arrested by Officer DOLAN, of Yonkers, and taken before Justice BOWMAN, of that village, who committed him to the County Jail in default of $500 bail to await examination at the United States Commissioner's office to-day, on a charge of embezzlement.

As PATRICK BURKE, a farmer, was driving in a wagon on Tuesday morning, on the public road at the foot of Fifty-first-street, Yonkers, he was run into by a horse and wagon driven by a boy named JOHN KELLY, and thrown out upon the ground. The wagon passed over his body, crushing it severely. He was taken to his home, and Dr. CHARLES MOORE, of Yonkers, was called in attendance. Dr. MOORE pronounced the injuries of a very serious character, and, on examination, found that the left leg was broken in two places, and the right leg badly crushed. The patient is now doing well.

The Templars of Honor of Mount Vernon celebrated their 11th anniversary at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Unionia, Saturday evening. Rev. A. A. BRADFORD, of Spring-street Church, and Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., of Rye, N. Y., delivered addresses. There was also some music during the evening. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Jersey City park project has fallen through for the present. For a month the Commissioners have visited a large number of places and had under consideration a number of plans. They have agreed to report that "the Committee believe a public park desirable as a reasonable space, but are unable to agree upon a location, and that for the present the purchase of grounds for park purposes is deemed premature and inexpedient."

A Convention of the South Classis of Bergen Reformed Church was held at Newark yesterday, at the Tuesday session of which were present Rev. Dr. W. R. J. TAYLOR, elected the Convention to order. Dr. TAYLOR was afterward chosen permanent Chairman, and Rev. C. BURT Secretary. Brief addresses were made by Rev. P. D. VANDERVEER, of Jersey City, and Rev. JAMES LEFEVRE, of the Union Church, Newark. At the afternoon session, "Revival of Religion" was discussed, and in the evening, "Christian Conversation."

The trial of Dr. LUND, for malpractice in the case of JOHN D. COZINE, in July last, was continued yesterday in the Hudson County Court of Quarter-Sessions. The evidence was very lengthy. Drs. WILKINSON, FORSTER and BOCK, and Coroner BURNS, were examined. The testimony, of considerable length, went to show that COZINE had died from morphine, given in too large quantity, by Dr. LUND. The trial will probably continue for several days.

The Clinton Horse Railroad was sold at the Court-house, in Newark, yesterday, to foreclose a mortgage. Mr. BENJAMIN SQUIER, of New-York, was the purchaser. The purchase price given for the road was $6,100, and the equipments brought $2,100. The road is mortgaged for full $100,000, and the purchaser is largely interested in it. It will be run as usual.

The bodies of two men were found drowned in the cabin of the sloop which capsized opposite Steg ding on Saturday. It was supposed at the time of the accident, that all hands had escaped. The bodies found are those of Capt. PETER CHAMBERS and MILFORD DUDLEY. Coroner WARDLE, of Jersey City, gave permits for burial.

Early yesterday morning a gentleman living on Orange-street, Newark, shot a burglar while the latter was in the act of entering the house. He made his escape, but a trail of blood for quite a distance showed that he was wounded.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Capt. C. A. Hartwell is ordered to report to the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service in New-York City, to assume duty relative to the Twenty-fifth Infantry. Capt. E. R. Kelton is ordered to report to the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service in New-York City, to assume duty relative to the Twenty-fourth Infantry. Capt. J. S. Mason is ordered to report to the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service at New-York, to proceed to Forward all deserters delivered at that depot to Governor's Island, and to report to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. Harbor, for duty with his company. Leave of absence for two months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted to Capt. Edward Field, Fifth Cavalry. Leave of absence for one month is granted to Capt. Harvey R. Mullin and Second Lieut. Charles G. St. John, Fifth Cavalry. Leave of absence for one month is granted to Capt. Isaac Lyon, Fifth Cavalry. Capt. Lyon will proceed to Fort Sedgwick, Colorado Territory, for duty with his company. Leave of absence for one month is granted to Capt. Thomas C. Woodward, Fifth Cavalry. Capt. Woodward will proceed to Fort Concho, Texas, for duty with his company. Leave of absence for one month is granted to Capt. Edmund Rice, Fifth Cavalry. Capt. Rice will proceed to Fort Stockton, Texas, for duty with his company. Leave of absence for one month is granted to Capt. Frederick W. Benteen, Fifth Cavalry. Capt. Benteen will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty with his company. Leave of absence for one month is granted to Capt. Nicholas Nolan, Fifth Cavalry. Capt. Nolan will proceed to Fort Duncan, Texas, for duty with his company. Leave of absence for one month is granted to Capt. Louis H. Carpenter, Fifth Cavalry. Capt. Carpenter will proceed to Fort Richardson, Texas, for duty with his company. Leave of absence for one month is granted to Capt. Wirt Davis, Fifth Cavalry. Capt. Davis will proceed to Fort Griffin, Texas, for duty with his company. Leave of absence for one month is granted to Capt. Charles Meinhold, Fifth Cavalry. Capt. Meinhold will proceed to Fort Richardson, Texas, for duty with his company. Leave of absence for one month is granted to Capt. Edward M. Heyl, Fifth Cavalry. Capt. Heyl will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty with his company. Leave of absence for one month is granted to Capt. Edward